"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

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ONE CENT

THE WEATHER.
Generally fair; fresh north to east winds.

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THE NEWS CONDENSED.

Stocks strong.

Cash wheat, No. 2 red, 77¾c; cash corn, No. 2 mixed, 39⅝c; cash cotton, 6 5-16c.

FOREIGN.—A mob at Hilversum, Holland, where martial law has been established, stoned the troops yesterday, the cavalry replying by a charge and the infantry by a volley. One rioter was killed and two wounded. Workmen in Southern Russia fear that the end of the world is approaching, and are leaving their places of employment to spend what they believe to be their last days in their village homes. A mob of Cuban soldiers awaiting their pay at Cuevitas, near Santiago, attacked the Captain of Gendarmes, whose men fired into the crowd. Five were killed and ten wounded. The Constitutional fight in Jamaica is becoming a struggle for the retention of the Constitution itself. An English firm has an order for 14,000,000 Mauser cartridges for Africa. Only the Boers use Mausers. The Boers are contemplating sending commands for the powder detained by Portugal in Delagoa Bay. The British Wall Paper Trust, with a fifteen-million-dollar capital, will be launched this week. It is denied that the bubonic plague has appeared in Naples and Palermo. Cuban papers say it is the duty of the United States to protect life and property there and establish a stable Government.—Pages 1, 6, and 7.

Page 1.

A son and two sisters-in-law of Charles W. Trippe, a Sanitary Inspector of the New York Health Department, were instantly killed in a grade crossing accident at Seabright yesterday. Mrs. Trippe, her baby, and the nurse, who were also in the carriage, were more or less injured.

During the first two months of the fiscal year the army has cost the Government $32,000,000. Congress only appropriated $80,000,000 for the year, and at this rate the funds will not last the year out. Secretary Gage says a bond issue will not be necessary.

Page 3.

Tammany Hall has practically agreed upon its municipal and other tickets for the Autumn elections.

Mrs. Henrietta Becker, a patient in a private sanitarium and hospital at 241 West Forty-fourth Street, leaped from a window yesterday and died of her injuries.

The President spent yesterday in preparing for his departure to-night from Plattsburg. A stop will be made at Long Branch, and then a visit will be paid to Pittsburg, where the party will arrive late Saturday night.

Page 4.

It was denied yesterday at the office of John D. Rockefeller that he is aiding the local retail butchers in their fight against the wholesale meat dealers.

The night watchman at the Misses Creighton's school for girls in Englewood, N. J., shot and killed a burglar, who had entered his room early yesterday morning.

Capt. Austin of the Seventy-first Regiment has declined an appointment as Captain in the United States Volunteers. His friends say the offer of the honor has vindicated Capt. Austin against the State court of inquiry.

Gen. Otis has applied the Chinese exclusion laws of the United States to the Philippines. The State Department had no knowledge of the order. The Chinese Government is much exercised thereat, and asks for a suspension of the order. Secretary Root says that every enlisted volunteer will eat his Christmas dinner in the Philippines. Several officers have declined commissions in the volunteer regiments.

Page 5.

All of the two-year-olds that will compete in the rich Futurity on Saturday are quartered near Sheepshead. The field will be large, but lacks class.

An expert gave the opinion yesterday that the Shamrock is more evenly matched with the Defender than with the Columbia, but he said she certainly possessed great power.

Page 6.

Robert P. Porter, in an interview granted exclusively to the special correspondent of The Times, in London, discussed the industrial conditions existing in Europe at present, and explained the huge increase in exports from the United States to European markets.

Page 9.

The Union Steel and Chain Company has secured options on many large plants and mineral properties.

Page 12.

The annual convention of the New York Grand Lodge of Odd Fellows was opened yesterday.

The transport McClellan, with a large cargo of supplies for the Puerto Rican storm sufferers, sailed yesterday.

There is a rumor that tugboat and excursion steamer firemen will strike for higher wages on the day Dewey returns.

The Rev. Dr. Benjamin F. De Costa has resigned his position as rector of the Church of St. John the Evangelist.

It was reported yesterday that the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company is ready to absorb the trolley systems controlled by the New York and Queens County and the New York and North Shore Railroads.

The dead bodies of John Landauer and Josephine Engel were found yesterday in a lot at One Hundred and Fiftieth Street and River Avenue. Both had been shot, and the man still held a pistol in his hand. He had deserted a wife and family for the young girl.

The committee on the plan and scope of the demonstration of welcome to Admiral Dewey met yesterday and made the final apportionmentof the $150,000 fund to be expended for such a purpose. Acting Mayor Guggenheimer has cabled the Admiral suggesting that he arrive on the evening of Sept. 28.

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MINISTER SUES FOR LIBEL.

Dr. Kerfoot of Louisville Objects to Being Called "Cur-Foot."

Special to The New York Times.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Aug. 23.—The Rev. Dr. F. H. Kerfoot, a Baptist preacher of this city, to-day filed suit for $25,000 damages for libel against The Shelby Sentinel. Charles M. Lewis, a Goebel worker, is editor of the paper.

The libel complained of is alleged to have been contained in an editorial article published last week reviling Dr. "Cur-Foot," as he was referred to therein, because he had stated the position of Senator Goebel and opposd Roberts's Local Option bill. A section of the editorial is as follows:

"It is unfortunately too frequent that the cloak of religion is used to cover the hydra-headed and venomous snake of rottenness and treason, and whenever beneath its fold is discovered such a 'cur' it is fitting that the 'foot' should be called with it until he is kicked from his false position."

MOTHER AND SON DROWN.

Mrs. Teeples Meets Death in an Attempt to Save Her Child.

Special to The New York Times.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Aug. 23.—Mrs. Anne Teeples and Herbert, her eight-year-old son, of Charlestown, Ind., met with a tragic death at Fry's Landing, twelve miles above here on the Ohio River, to-day.

They were members of a fishing party, and while the men were away from the camp the boy went bathing and got beyond his depth. His mother, hearing his cry, sprang into the water after him. Both the mother and son were drowned, before assistance could reach them. When the husband returned and found that his wife and son were dead he attempted suicide by jumping into the river, but was restrained by other members of the party. The body of Mrs. Teeples was recovered to-night by the life-savers.

Special Low Rate Excursion.
The New York Central offers half-fare excursions for Labor Day to Niagara Falls, Adirondack Mountains, Thousand Islands, Montreal, Quebec, &c. Apply to ticket agents for pamphlets, tickets, and particulars.—Adv.

NO AUTHORITY FOR RAMAPO CONTRACT

Ex-Judge Dillon Riddles Claims of Friends of the Deal.

NO LEGAL LEG TO STAND ON

Framers of Greater New York Charter Were Watchful.

While Most of the Options on Catskill Lands Expire April 1, the Water Company Has Privileges for Many Renewals.

When the Board of Public Improvements met yesterday afternoon the Board Room was crowded with citizens who had gathered to protest against the Ramapo water steal, but the matter was not brought up. The only time it was alluded to was when President Holahan announced, in reply to a letter which he had received from Thomas A. Fulton, the Secretary of the Citizens' Union, requesting a hearing, that "any one who had any facts or figures bearing on the Ramapo" would have a chance to express their views at next Wednesday's meeting.

During the session copies of the restraining order issued by Justice Bookstaver at the suit of the Press Publishing Company prohibiting action on the Ramapo contract were served upon the members. The matter was referred to the Corporation Counsel.

While the project was thus left in a quiescent state by the body which claims the power to enter into the contract, ex-Judge John F. Dillon, who helped to frame the Greater New York charter, was writing an opinion on the matter for Controller Coler, who is one of his clients. Since the memorable meeting of the board on Wednesday of last week, Judge Dillon has been engaged in a study of the proposed contract, the Constitution of the State of New York, and the city charter, and his conclusion is, to use his own language, "that there is no authority in the Commissioner of Water Supply to make such a contract, and that the proposed contract, made only under the sanction of the Board of Public Improvements and the Commissioner of Water Supply, has not a single legal leg to stand on."

JUDGE DILLON'S OPINION.

In effect Judge Dillon declares that neither Commissioner Dalton nor the Board of Public Improvements has the power, alone or together, to make such a contract; that portions of the charter of the Ramapo Water Company which conflict with the city charter are repealed by that act; that the city, through the Commissioner of Water Supply, the Board of Public Improvements, the Board of Estimate, and the Municipal Assembly, has full power without further legislation to determine all sources of water supply for the City of New York anywhere within the State; and that, having selected and determined the source of water supply, then by the action of the municipal authorities the City of New York has the power to acquire by condemnation any real estate or any interest therein that may be necessary in order to acquire the sole and exclusive property in such source or sources of water supply and to wholly extinguish the water rights of any other person or corporation therein.

After quoting Section 42 of the Charter, which gives the Municipal Assembly the power to construct additional water works, Judge Dillon riddles the contention of President Holahan that the debt limit prevents the city from acquiring an additional water supply in these words:

DEBT LIMIT NO BAR.

"Bonds may be so issued to procure such supply of water without any reference to the 10 per cent. debt limit of the Constitution, such being the express provisions of the Constitution itself on this subject. The Charter Commission, in drafting the charter of the City of New York, were perfectly familiar with the water situation of the city. They knew that the old City of New York had expended, first and last, in the neighborhood of a hundred millions to acquire a water system of its own. They knew that the Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth Wards had been recently annexed, where there were certain local water companies, and they gave the new city the power to condemn and acquire these properties in express terms. And having in view this situation, they enacted Section 42. The power to acquire additional water rights being thus expressly vested in the aforementioned city authorities, and the policy of New York to own its own water works having been so pronounced, it will not lightly be supposed that the charter conferred upon some administrative officer or some administrative body the power to overturn this policy."

Having disposed of the ability of the city to acquire a water supply, Judge Dillon turns his attention to Section 471, under which Water Commissioner Dalton claims the exclusive right, after favorable action by the Board of Public Improvements, to enter into contracts with private parties for the supplying of water to the city. This section, the Controller's adviser says, was not smuggled into the charter, but was placed there advisedly. The "nigger in the woodpile," therefore, must be caught elsewhere. In speaking of the application of Section 471, Judge Dillon says:

COMMISSIONERS NOT EMPOWERED.

"If this section be read carefully it will be seen that it does not contain any grant of power whatsoever to the Commissioner of Water Supply to make a contract, or to any one else to make such a contract as is proposed, or any contract whatever. So far from being a grant of power it is a limitation upon the power of the Water Commissioner to make contracts. It was not smuggled into the charter by anybody. It means just what it says, a limitation upon the power, and not a grant of power. The purpose of this section is that whenever any contract within the power of the city has been duly authorized by the proper officers or bodies, the Commissioner of Water Supply shall not even then enter into it, unless he submits all the details of the contract to the Board of Public Improvements.

"The Greater New York charter having clothed the city with full power to acquire for itself additional water supply in any and every part of the State by the concurrent action of the Board of Public Improvements, the Board of Estimate and Apportionment, and the Municipal Assembly, no court can be justified in holding that Section 471 authorizes the Water Commissioner, on the mere assent of a majority of the Board of Public Improvements, to overturn the whole policy of the charter in respect of water supply and to make a contract which will disable Greater New York from acquiring for itself a water supply whenever and wherever it desires to do so.

"For example, if this contract were good, and New York City should to-morrow or next year say, 'We want to acquire water supply from additional sources and construct the works ourselves,' the effect of this contract would be to obstruct the City of New York from acquiring what every other large city in the world, except Lon-

Continued on Page 3.

ARMY COSTS $500,000 A DAY.

At This Rate the Appropriation Will Not See the Year Out—Congress Gave $80,000,000.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 23.—The Fifty-fifth Congress appropriated for the maintenance of the army, including all expenses except those for the construction of fortifications, about $80,000,000.

It had authorized the President to raise an army of 100,000 men, and it was supposed to be allowing the use of money enough to keep those men in the field, as it could not be assumed that the force asked for would be unnecessary.

If the War Department were to regulate its expenditures according to the amount appropriated by Congress, it would spend for the army about $6,500,000 a month. Two months of the fiscal year have almost passed, and in those two months the army has cost more than $31,000,000. At that rate the appropriation for the army will not last until December.

Some of the money, it is explained, is going out to meet contracts entered into last year, and the average expenditure will be smaller after a month or two. But it will have to be much less if $80,000,000 is to last until a dficiency bill can be passed.

Secretary Gage was asked to-day whether he thought it would be necessary to sell bonds to provide money with which to maintain the army. He replied that he thought not.

If Congress had authorized the expenditure of more than $80,000,000 for the army in the fiscal year, it is the Treasury opinion that the income from customs and internal revenue would be sufficient to meet every demand, but no trouble appears to be not the difficulty about raising money but the authority to spend it.

The estimate submitted to Congress for the army asked for $144,000,000 for the year, on the assumption that 100,000 men would be allowed to be maintained in the army. The cutting off of the $64,000,000 seems to have been ill-judged, for if the expenditures continue to be at the rate of $15,000,000 a month, as they have been in July and August, the appropriation will not be half enough.

But the Treasury will not sell bonds to remedy the matter. The only remedy will be the consent of Congress that more than $80,000,000 may be expended.

DICKENS'S NEWSPAPER WORK.

The English Journal on Which He Acquired Experience Is Merged with The Suffolk Mercury.

Special to The New York Times.

LONDON, Aug. 23.—The merging of The Suffolk Chronicle into The Suffolk Times and Mercury serves to recall an interesting incident in the life of Charles Dickens.

It was The Suffolk Chronicle which sixty-three years ago brought Dickens to Ipswich for the purpose of assisting in reporting a county election.

But for this fact we should probably never have had Pickwick's nocturnal adventures at the Great White Horse, nor would we have heard of The Eatanswill Gazette and The Eatanswill Independent.

YAQUIS EVADE SOLDIERS.

Gen. Torres Got Within a Few Miles of a Large Band of the Hostile Warriors.

POTAM, Mexico, Aug. 23, via Nogales, Arizona.—Gen. Torres, with his command, arrived opposite Torin this afternoon, and every one is asking why he advanced to within two or three miles of where several hundred warriors were known to be and then turned and marched to Torin. Information has been received that a great many of the rebels have returned within the last two days to Vicam and other places from which they had been routed.

A small band of Indians, with bows and arrows, have been passing up and down the river, killing all the horses and mules they found. A great many rafts have been coming down the stream during the last week. They are built by the Indians as a means of crossing the river on their way to the Sierras.

A short time before the outbreak occurred Joaquin Fontes, the Commissario at Potam, sent a Yaqui to the Bacatete Mountains with some horses to be left there on pasture. He returned to-day, and tells how he was held prisoner by some hostiles on his return. Claiming to be a sympathizer and eager to join them, he gained their confidence, and when an opportunity arrived he mounted a fast horse he had selected and placed in the brush and pulled out for the valley as fast as possible.

He says there were about four hundred Indians, with their families, at this one place, and that from conversations he judged there were several other camps almost as large.

HEARST INTEREST TO BE SOLD.

One-third of the Homestake Mine Will Bring $3,300,000.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Aug. 23.—A dispatch from Deadwood, S. D., says that the Hearst interest, which is one-third of the great Homestake Mine of that city, is to be sold in London next month. The details of the deal are all made.

The mine is valued at about $9,000,000, and is capitalized at $12,500,000. It has paid dividends of $7,723,300, and is understood to have ground opened to insure dividends of $65,000 monthly for the next twenty years.

The Hearsts get about $3,300,000 for their share in the Homstake alone, and it is supposed that the same interest in Deadwood-Terra and Highland will also be sold.

SALE OF HILLMAN SHIPYARD.

New York and Philadelphia Men Paid $350,000—To Float It at $600,000.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., Aug. 23.—Further developments in the sale made a few days ago of the Hillman shipyard of Kensington occurred to-day. The man who arranged the deal was John Dougherty of New York, formerly Auditor at the Cramp shipyard. Mr. Dougherty is said to have represented the interests of Seligman Brothers, the New York bankers, while at Cramps. In the recent sale Mr. Dougherty acted as middleman between the purchasers of the defunct Hillman shipbuilding plant and the assignee, J. Warner Coulston, who represented the interests of the creditors. The price paid for the Hillman plant was $350,000, with $25,000 deposited as earnest money. The latter has been placed in the hands of Attorney Coulston.

Mr. Coulston was seen yesterday afternoon in his office. When asked to divulge the names of the purchasers he refused to do so. He confirmed the sale, however, and intimated that in the course of a few days the identity of the new company would be made public. Mr. Coulston was offered a certain percentage on the purchase money as a guarantee of good faith on the part of the wealthy New York and Philadelphia business men in the deal. This proved unsatisfactory to him and $25,000 was paid. It was learned, however, that owing to the present boom in shipbuilding the purchasers will in all probability capitalize the new plant at $600,000 and place it on the market at that figure.

MEXICO'S RIGHT NOT CONCEDED.

Gov. Sayers Says the Six "Mexican" Prisoners Are American Citizens.

Special to The New York Times.

AUSTIN, Texas, Aug. 23.—Gov. Sayers today received a telegram from Plutarco Ornelas, Mexican Consul at San Antonio, as follows:

"If you have finished your investigation regarding the six Mexican prisoners in the Hidalgo County jail complaining of ill treatment, will you kindly wire me the result, as the Mexican Embassy is solicitous about the matter."

Gov. Sayers replied that the prisoners with one exception were citizens of Texas, and that in their cases he could not recognize the right of the Mexican Government to take cognizance of the matter.

WANTS HOUSE RULES CHANGED.

Representative Hepburn Is Again Agitating for Modifications in the Next Congress.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 23.—Representative Hepburn of Iowa, who last session frequently made known his dissatisfaction with some of the rules of the House, is again agitating modifications for the next Congress, and is hopeful that Speaker Henderson will lend his assistance in bringing about sundry changes which he, Hepburn, considers essential to free expression of opinion and the wider consideration of business.

Mr. Hepburn insists that there shall be a return to the old rule of recognition, as under the latest rule the Speaker was not obliged to recognize a man although he in fact did see him and knew of his desire to be heard. Mr. Hepburn's idea is that there should be as complete recognition of members in the House as in the Senate.

During and prior to the Forty-sixth Congress the rule of recognition was to permit to speak the first of three men rising at nearly the same time and the others in turn. Mr. Hepburn would return to this practice. He would almost do away with the Committee on Rules as now constituted and empowered. It would be a committee of the majority, not subject to the control of the Speaker, and of which he would not be a member.

It is doubtful whether the idea of recognition advised by Mr. Hepburn will find favor enough to carry. Members as old in service as Mr. Hepburn say that, while theoretically every member of the House is entitled to be recognized when he indicates a desire to speak, practically it is out of the question to accept that plan and expect to accomplish anything in the way of legislation. The suggestion that Senate rules be applied to the conduct of the business of the House is regarded by those who disagree with Mr. Hepburn as intolerable to think of. It would undoubtedly add to the speechmaking, but it is not believed that it would increase the sum of wisdom or the quality of legislation.

NEW YORK POSTAL STATIONS.

Department Orders Location of Three of Them Changed.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 23.—Three additional removals of postal sub-stations in New York have been ordered by the Post Office Department.

Sub-Station No. 55 is to be at 171 Hester Street; No. 67 will be located at Eighty-first Street and Park Avenue, and No. 72 at 2,402 Amsterdam Avenue.

LOBBY OF POSTAL EMPLOYES.

The Department Is Preparing to Protect Congress from a Raid of Letter Carriers and Postmasters.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 23.—The Post Office Department is aware that two great lobbies representing two branches of the Postal Service are likely to descend upon Washington and upon Congress during the next session. These two lobbies will represent the letter carriers, who number 14,000, and ask for a minimum wage of $1,200 a year, and the fourth-class Postmasters, who ask for not less than $100 a year and allowances for clerk hire, rent, light and heat, and stationery. Their compensation is now based upon the cancellations made by them, and they do not get the allowances enumerated.

Postmaster W. H. Thomas of La Grange, Mo., representing the National League of Fourth Class Postmasters, some time ago came to Washington to secure legislation favorable to the employes represented by him. His coming on such an errand was against a rule of the department. He was so informed and went home, but he began sending out circulars soliciting contributions for the purpose mentioned, and was removed from his Post Office. He is now soliciting contributions of from $2 to $50 to the promotion fund. Bearing in mind that the employes of the Public Printing Office last Winter pledged $35,000 to pay the expenses of securing from Congress an increase of pay in the printing office from $3.50 to $4 a day, and accomplished it, the fourth-class Postmasters are encouraged and are contributing, it is said, liberally.

Postmaster General Smith does not insist that the Postmasters have not the right to organize to secure the object set forth by them in their request for increased compensation, but those organizations are kept under watch to see that they do not prejudice the interests of the Government. A warning was given to clerks in one association that they must not permit their paper to threaten to retaliate upon merchants who declined to advertise in it. Then there is the rule that employes must not come to Washington to promote legislation, as the Government is competent to manage that for itself.

The Postmaster General says that the department will have to protect Congress in case pressure is exerted to secure the pay asked for by the fourth-class Postmasters. He would send figures to Congress to show what appropriations would be necessary to pay the 70,000 men who would be affected by its terms. The letter carriers, who are also organized to secure increased compensation, are paid $14,000,000 a year, and it is believed they will raise a large fund to promote legislation for their benefit.

CLAIMED HE KNEW W. W. ASTOR.

Holmes Agnew, Who Married a New York Girl, Fined in London Court.

Special to The New York Times.

LONDON, Aug. 23.—Holmes Agnew was fined $10 yesterday for disorderly conduct after claiming that he was an acquaintance of W. W. Astor. He was married to the daughter of Mr. Foote, a member of an old New York banking firm. She divorced him.

MUST REMOVE THE DEAD.

Before the City Authorities May Flood Land for Water Supply.

Special to The New York Times.

POUGHKEEPSIE, Aug. 23.—The question as whether or not New York City should be obliged to remove 500 dead bodies buried in a small cemetery in Westchester County was decided by Justice Joseph F. Barnard here to-day, who held that the bodies must be removed, because they are buried in land to be flooded by water to be used by the people of New York.

In his opinion, Justice Barnard says the city is solely bound to remove the bodies. This duty is single and supreme. The exigency of constructing a reservoir is not made to depend on the action of some 500 persons, or until some 500 removals of the dead are made by some one. A decent respect to the wishes of any relative, who desires to be present at the removal of any body, and should ask to be permitted to be present, should be observed, and notice given to him of the date of the removal.

Fewer Paupers in England.

Special to The New York Times.

LONDON, Aug. 23.—The proportion of paupers to the population of England is lower now than it has been for forty-five years.

C. W. Morse Leaves England To-day.

Special to The New York Times.

LONDON, Aug. 23.—Charles W. Morse, President of the Consolidated Ice Company of New York, leaves for the Continent to-morrow.

The Lahn Will Sail To-morrow.

Special to The New York Times.

LONDON, Aug. 23.—The steamer Lahn, which was to sail to-day, will not sail before Friday, as further repairs are needed.

Saratoga, the new suburb of New York, can be reached in 3½ hours by the New York Central's "Saratoga Limited," and every mile of the trip is along the historic Hudson River.—Adv.

THREE KILLED BY A TRAIN

Son and Sisters-in-Law of Charles W. Trippe Dead at Seabright.

NO WARNING AT THE CROSSING

Mrs. Trippe, Her Baby, and Nurse, Who Were Also in the Carriage, More or Less Injured.

Special to The New York Times.

SEABRIGHT, N. J., Aug. 23.—The West End Express on the New Jersey Southern Railroad, due here at 6 o'clock, ran into a carriage containing a driving party at the North Borough crossing this evening. Three of the occupants were instantly killed, and the other three more or less badly injured. The dead are:

MISS LOUISE TERRY, twenty-two years old.
MISS JUANITA TERRY, her sister, thirteen years old.
CHARLES W. TRIPPE, Jr., seven years old.

The injured are

MRS. CHARLES W. TRIPPE; internal injuries and shock.
The TRIPPE BABY, two months old; slightly hurt.
LOUISE FARR, the nurse; slightly injured.

Mrs. Trippe is the wife of Charles W. Trippe, who is a Sanitary Inspector of the New York Health Department, and whose city residence is at 326 West Seventy-eighth Street. The Misses Terry were sisters of Mrs. Trippe, and had been stopping with her at her Summer residence here.

This afternoon Mrs. Trippe hired a two-seated surrey from the livery stable here and the party went out for a drive. Miss Louise Terry was driving, and on the front seat with her was her sister and young Charles Trippe. Mrs. Trippe, her baby, and the nurse occupied the rear seat.

The North Borough crossing, where the accident occurred, is one of the most dangerous in this vicinity, and several other accidents have been reported here within the past few years. It is just beyond the bend in the line which shuts out from the view of those crossing any approaching train, and within sight of the Trippe cottage. On this occasion, it is alleged, no warning whistle was sounded, and there is neither guard nor gates at the crossing.

The party drove along on their way home chatting merrily, and with no idea of the approaching danger. Miss Terry drove the team upon the rails, and as she did so the train thundered around the curve at full speed. Before she could lay lash to the horses, the engine had struck the carriage squarely at the front seat, smashing it to splinters and killing the horses.

The two young women and the boy on the front seat were horribly mangled, and their death was instantaneous. The engine seems to have cut the carriage cleanly in half, and Mrs. Trippe with her baby and nurse were thrown into the ditch at the side of the road.

Mrs. Trippe was picked up unconscious. The baby and nurse were hurled some distance further on, and both of the latter escaped with slight contusions.

Medical aid was at once summoned and Dr. H. S. Houghton had the injured persons removed to the Trippe cottage. By direction of Coroner Hunter the bodies of the dead Terry girls and young Trippe were removed to the Long Branch Morgue. This action was also deemed advisable on account of the precarious condition of Mrs. Trippe.

Mrs. Trippe regained consciousness after a time and inquired for her son and sisters. She was told that they were only injured, the physician fearing that in her condition the knowledge of the death of her sisters and son would have a fatal effect upon her.

The train was in charge of Engineer Martin Maloney, and on Saturday night last his train ran over and killed a man at Highlands.

There was much excitement in the village to-night, and much indignation was expressed by the citizens over the failure of the railroad to place gates or a guard at this dangerous crossing. Coroner Hunter will hold an inquest, and the matter will be thoroughly investigated.

SAYS ALL ARE AGAINST NEGRO.

Colored Preacher Tells His Audience that They Must Learn to Make Guns and Powder and Use Them.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Aug. 23.—At to-day's session of the Colored Baptist Congress of the United States, the Rev. Dr. Robinson of Pittsburg in an address declared that the colored race "must paddle its own canoe. We must get money, banks, railroads," he continued; "learn how to make guns and powder, &c., and then learn to use them before we can become a power in this country."

He closed by asserting "the North, the South, and the devil in hell are against the negro, and God is the only one who will accept us."

LINER NOW A BOARDING HOUSE.

The Old Alaska Is Fitted Up for the Men of a Shipbuilding Firm.

Special to The New York Times.

LONDON, Aug. 23.—Vicker's Sons & Maxim, the great shipbuilders at Barrow, had great difficulty in housing their workmen, so they fitted up the old Alaska, once the fastest of the Atlantic liners, and remodeled her into a boarding house, which is to be opened to-morrow, with 100 boarders.

The men will sleep and eat aboard her. The dining, reading, smoking, and recreation rooms, the promenade deck, and baths are all at their disposal, and the food will be of the best quality. All this, with washing and mending, will cost $3.30 a week.

CLYDE LINER ONEIDA DISABLED.

Shaft Snapped Off Atlantic City—Hard Time in Hurricane.

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Aug. 23.—The coasting steamer Oneida of the Clyde Line, bound to New York, dropped anchor off this city to-day with a broken propeller shaft. The vessel, commanded by Capt. Staples, had come up the coast from Wilmington, N. C., with a mineral cargo on board and passed through the West Indian hurricane in the vicinity of Cape Hatteras.

The accident which disabled the steamer occurred at daylight this morning when about fifteen miles east of this city. This afternoon an officer and several seamen came ashore in a rowboat with the news of the vessel's whereabouts.

Capt. Staples was at Georgetown, S. C., when he learned of the hurricane. At Wilmington he laid for a day, expecting the weather the hurricane in port. Thinking its speed had taken it well to the northward, he sailed from that port, and off Cape Hatteras ran into the storm. The vessel was forged on through the hurricane with decks awash. Waves carried away everything portable above deck, including a portion of the deck railing.

The vessel was in smooth water this morning when the shaft suddenly snapped. Being unable to proceed under canvas, Capt. Staples anchored and sent ashore for assistance. Word was sent to New York for a tug and one arrived later and took the Oneida in tow.

CHICAGO "ROOF KITE PARTY."

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Aug. 23.—Mrs. Weinsheimer of 3,040 Calumet Avenue gave a "roof kite party" last night in honor of Miss Constance I. Rice of New York. Two kites, six feet in height and made of bamboo cane, covered with heavy silk, were launched into the brisk breeze, and at intervals of fifty feet eight Japanese lanterns were attached to the swaying rope.

It was necessary to fasten the end of the rope securely to a windless and by this means the kite's actions were controlled. After 2,000 feet of rope on the first kite had been played out the end was tied to the other kite and soon both were flying high above the house tops. The strain was tremendous, and when 5,000 feet were reached it was thought advisable to let out no more rope.

Then a third kite was floated and to its rope was attached a tray containing powder. This was lighted as the kite darted upward, and it made a quivering streak of fire in the sky.

SUGAR WAR IS ON IN CHICAGO.

Trust and Anti-Trust Jobbers Are Now in Open Conflict and the Prices Are Falling.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Aug. 23.—Wholesale jobbers of sugar and grocery houses of the city, identified by the trade as trust and anti-trust establishments, have locked horns in a hard fight. The action of the American Sugar Refining Company in reducing the price of sugar last Monday 18 cents 100 pounds precipitated the battle here.

Yesterday the wholesalers of this city made a reduction from $5.25 a hundred pounds to $5.01 for cash to customers. Recently the so-called trust houses of this city were selling sugar for $5.70. Owing to the action of the outside houses, the price was steadily cut to $5.25.

Although the latest reduction was based largely on the action of the Sugar Trust in reducing prices three-sixteenths of a cent a pound, the real motive lies deeper than the question of market adjustment. At present the houses on both sides are selling sugar at a loss of from 75 to 85 cents on a barrel.

W. M. Hoyt & Co. and Corbin & Sons represent the anti-trust faction in the local field. The other side is represented by such houses as Franklin MacVeagh & Co., Sprague, Warner & Co., Reid, Murdoch & Co., Steele, Wedelesand & Co., and other jobbing houses belonging to the so-called Commercial Exchange. This exchange is composed of nearly all the leading wholesale grocery houses of the city.

At stated periods the Exchange forwards to each member schedules of prices for the various kinds of sugar on the market, and requires each member of the Exchange to adhere to that range of prices. Several of the large jobbing houses refused to join the combination, and resisted all efforts made to induce them to join and uphold the scale of market prices.

The anti-trust people claim this association is nothing more or less than a trust to control the price of sugar among the wholesalers, and to dictate to what extent each house shall share in the sugar business.

KAISER PRESIDES AT COUNCIL.

As a Result It Is Understood the Cabinet Will Remain in Office—Some Dismissals to be Made.

BERLIN, Aug. 23.—A Prussian Crown Council was held to-day. The Emperor presided. It lasted two and a half hours. Before the session of the council his Majesty received a report of the situation from Dr. von Lucanus, Chief of the Emperor's Civil Cabinet.

It is understood that, as a result of the council, the Cabinet will remain in office and there will be no dissolution.

It is possible, however, that the Minister of the Interior, Baron von der Recke von der Horst, will be replaced, he having bungled some instructions from the Emperor regarding the votes on the Canal bill in a manner irritating to the Conservative Party.

The dismissal of some dozen District Presidents who contributed to the defeat of the bill is also expected.

It is believed that Emperor William now regrets his visit to Dortmund and the speech he delivered there, which was made, without full knowledge of the temper of the parties on the Canal bill. It is thought he will not wait until next session before trying to arrange some compromise.

The papers announce that Gen. von Bock und Polack will succeed Gen. Count von Schlieffen, who will retire from the post of Chief of the General Staff after the Autumn manoeuvres.

MAYOR JONES FOR GOVERNOR.

His Platform Demands State Ownership of Public Utilities and Union Wages for Public Works.

Special to The New York Times.

TOLEDO, Aug. 23.—Mayor Jones formally announced himself a candidate for Governor to-day on the following platform: The right of self-government through abolition of political parties, (a) direct nominations of candidates by the people; (b) direct making of laws by the people.

The platform also demands public ownership of all public utilities; the extension of the principles now operating in the public ownership of the Post Offices to the operation of mines, highways, steam and electric railroads, telegraphs and telephones, water, gas, and lighting plants, and union wages, hours, and conditions, or better, for skilled labor, and an eight-hour day, with a living wage for unskilled labor, on all public works.

The contract system is denounced as the glaring evil of the competitive system, and on all public works the substitution of direct employment is demanded. The present system of exploiting prison labor for the benefit of profit-mongers and to the injury of free labor must be stopped. It is also the imperative duty of the State Legislature to deal with the question of the unemployed, to the end that provision may immediately be made that no citizen of Ohio, who is willing to work, shall be driven into pauperism, crime, or insanity for want of work.

HE THREW GOLD FROM A WINDOW

Generous Boston Hotel Guest Scatters Ten-Dollar Pieces Among a Crowd.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Aug. 23.—Somebody in one of the upper rooms of Young's Hotel, on the Court Square side, precipitated the wildest sort of a scramble this afternoon by throwing ten-dollar gold pieces into the street below.

He started in soon after noon flinging out nickels and pennies, and a crowd of about 500 newsboys and bootblacks fought each other in the struggle to pick them up. Some torn clothes and several disfigured countenances were the results of the first half hour of the contest.

At dark police were patrolling the opposite sidewalk, having so far failed to discover the generous man, and the crowd was skulking about expectantly. Quite a large sum of money must have been picked up during the afternoon. The hotel people professed ignorance as to the identity of the person or the reason for his liberality.

PLACE FOR PRESIDENT'S NEPHEW

Special to The New York Times.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Aug. 23.—Alabama Republicans are very indignant over Judge David D. Shelby's action in requesting the resignation of Nathaniel W. Trimble, Clerk for twenty years of the United States Court for the Northern Division of Alabama, for the purpose, it is stated, of putting in his place Charles J. Allison, a native of Ohio, more recently from Knoxville, Tenn., and for three months only a resident of Alabama.

Allison is a nephew of President McKinley. No charges have been preferred against Trimble, whose record is without flaw. Trimble will tender his resignation effective Sept. 4.

Collector Bingham and Marshal Cooper, both original McKinley men, are loud in condemnation of the importation of foreign material for this $7,000 a year position. The charge is that Shelby is paying a political debt contracted when he received the nomination to the Judgeship.

Allison was McKinley's representative in Alabama in the Presidential campaign when Shelby was sent to the National Convention as a McKinley delegate-at-large from this State, and was closely associated with Shelby. Allison's removal to Birmingham three months ago is now believed to have been in anticipation of his appointment.

Capt. Kingstone Becomes a Major.

Special to The New York Times.

LONDON, Aug. 23.—Captain Girouard Kingstone of the Ontario Military Academy, a graduate who had charge of the building of the railway during the advance into the Soudan, has been made Major in recognition of his services.

Good music, grand scenery, glorious sail make travel by Albany Day Line a constant joy.—Adv.

DREYFUS GAINS AT GONSE'S EXPENSE

Accusing General Is Roughly Handled by M. Labori.

CAVAIGNAC ON DEFENSIVE

Will Explain His Attitude Toward Dreyfus in a Brochure.

ESTERHAZY'S LETTERS

They Are Read in Court in Place of His Evidence—M. Jaures Discusses the Situation.

Special to The New York Times.

RENNES, Aug. 23.—I hear to-night that M. Godefroy Cavalgnac, ex-Minister of War, is about to publish a brochure in which he will attempt to explain his attitude in the Dreyfus affair. He will analyze those telegrams the original text of which is in German, and will endeavor to prove Capt. Dreyfus's guilt thereby.

The interest of the sitting to-day was chiefly supplied by the reading of Esterhazy's evidence before the Court of Cassation.

I hear that the Government Commissary will try to adopt a sympathetic attitude toward Esterhazy during future sittings. But he is expected to receive a terribly crushing set-back if he does so. Maitre Labori is also indisposed to provoke Esterhazy more than is necessary.

In the meanwhile the chances that Esterhazy will be arrested in England before long are daily increasing. The charge against him will probably be criminal libel.

He recently wrote a blackmailing letter to a

which the latter accept as evidence, was proceeded with. Much of the ridiculous testimony of the morning was devoted to an attempt to blast Dreyfus's private character, though, when Maîtres Labori and Demange had finished with the witnesses, their bubbles of tittle-tattle were badly pricked.

Much of the time was occupied in reading the testimony of Esterhazy and Mlle. Pays before the Court of Cassation, during which many of the audience left the court.

LABORI IS LESS FIERCE.

The confident tones of the General had by then dwindled into the proverbial still, small voice, and his defiant bearing had changed into the abashed air of a schoolboy caught telling a lie.

The day proved certainly a poor one for the General Staff. Two good samples of the men put up to sully Dreyfus's private character were the third and fourth witnesses.

First, Major Du Chatelet repeated an alleged conversation of Dreyfus regarding a woman at whose house Dreyfus is alleged to have gambled and lost money. But, when cross-examined, Du Chatelet's memory failed him entirely, especially when asked the name of the woman, the street she resided in, and the sum Dreyfus lost.

Next, M. Dubreuil showed equally astounding forgetfulness on essential points of his evidence concerning Dreyfus's acquaintanceship with a foreign attaché, and when M. Demange capped his successful examination of these points by promising to show that M. Dubreuil's record in the law courts is far from clear, the witness left the stand badly discredited.

The session began with the testimony of minor witnesses, including Controller Roy and Major Breviell, employed in the German section of the second bureau of the War Office, who deposed that Dreyfus, while on the General Staff, could have had access to documents, unperceived, during certain hours of the day. The prisoner, replying, admitted he was present during those hours, but explained that his presence was connected with his duties.

The fourth witness, M. Dubreuil, describing himself as a private gentleman, proved most entertaining, and, moreover, gave M. Labori the first opportunity of making a few points in favor of Dreyfus.

DUBREUIL'S GOSSIPY STORY.

M Dubreuil, one of M. Quesnay de Beaurepaire's witnesses, told a gossipy story of meeting Dreyfus at the house of an acquaintance, M. Bodson, in 1884, when Dreyfus was a Lieutenant, and to seeing the latter conversing with a man described to the witness as a German attaché. This was the sum of his testimony, which was dotted with flashes of unconscious humor, as when M Debreuil said he told his acquaintance that he could not frequent his house if the German visited him.

The acquaintance, it appeared, replied, excusing the fact by saying the German was not his but his wife's friend, which caused a general laugh in court, and which became louder when M. Dubreuil later remarked that he had no prejudice against Dreyfus for visiting his acquaintance, or, rather, his acquaintance's wife.

M. Labori took M. Dubreuil in hand and beautifully ascertained that he only knew the visitor was a German attaché because he said so, and he did not know whether he was a military or a civil attaché. He did not even know his name. In fact, the whole story was of the flimsiest description. Moreover, a foreign Military Attaché would have had nothing to gain by cultivating the acquaintance of a simple Lieutenant as Dreyfus was then.

M. Labori finished with M. Dubreuil by asking for the production of his record in the law courts, which, counsel hinted, was discreditable.

Dreyfus, when he rose to reply to this witness, spoke in a quiet, convincing voice, denying that he had any relations with a German attaché, military or civil.

The prisoner was very indignant during M. Dubreuil's deposition, and once tried to interpose, but the President of the court, Col. Jouaust, waived him down, telling him he might reply when M. Dubreuil had finished, which he did as the witness uttered his concluding words, requesting an inquiry, saying: "Because it must be made known here who is lying and who is speaking the truth."

CAPT. VALDENT ON THE STAND.

The statement of the prisoner caused a deep impression.

The next witness, Capt. Valdant, testified to seeing Maître Leblois in Col. Picquart's office at the beginning of 1896. Capt. Valdant also deposed that at the end of May, 1896, Major Lauth came out of Col. Picquart's room exclaiming:

"Ah! Ah! Never in this world!"

When the witness asked what was the matter, the Major replied:

"He wants me to certify that it is the handwriting of so-and-so. I will certify to nothing."

Capt. Le Rond of the artillery, who followed him, spoke of the notorious ignorance of Esterhazy in artillery matters, and saying that thus, the latter could not have divulged what was promised in the bordereau.

Capt. Le Rond also deposed that Picquart, in October, 1896, connected Esterhazy with espionage. But Col. Picquart confronted the witness and denied the allegation.

Esterhazy was called as a witness, but there was no response, so the Court ordered the reading of his evidence as given before the Court of Cassation.

When Esterhazy's deposition had been finished, M. Labori asked that Esterhazy's letters to the President of the Republic be read, in which Esterhazy is said to have threatened, if the scandal continued, that his sovereign, the Emperor, would intervene.

Gen. Gonse here asked to be allowed to respond to Esterhazy's testimony, as given before the Court of Cassation, and declared in a loud voice that Esterhazy's statement that he was the instrument of the general staff was an absolute lie.

The General traversed Esterhazy's evidence, contradicting statement after statement, and declaring Esterhazy could only have had relations with Major Du Paty de Clam and the late Lieut. Col. Henry. The General absolutely denied having had any relations with him.

Counsel asked that the dossier containing the documents relating to the inquiry into the relations of Esterhazy and Du Paty de Clam instituted by Major Travernier on behalf of the military authorities should be communicated to the court and discussed. To this the Government Commissary, Major Carriere, replied that he had applied to the military authorities on the subject, but his request had been refused.

Major Carriere added that he hoped Du Paty de Clam would be able to come to court in a few days. He added that a medical consultation in this connection would take place to-night, and that the decision would be announced to-morrow.

LABORI QUESTIONS GEN. GONSE.

Leading counsel then submitted to Gen. Gonse a number of searching questions on Esterhazy's relations with the general staff. The General, as a result, became very excited, especially when he was asked if there was not an intrigue in favor of Esterhazy and if he did not take part in it.

"It is false! It is false!" shouted the General, and from his manner one would imagine he spoke sincerely, unless he is a fine actor.

The General, however, was visibly disconcerted at several of M. Labori's questions. The witness's voice grew so faint that it was scarcely audible.

Finally, counsel asked why Esterhazy was not arrested after the inquiry, and Gen. Gonse replied:

"Because Gen. Saussier deemed it proper to leave him at liberty."

"Yes," retorted M. Labori, "but Gen. Saussier must have been deceived by the general staff."

This abrupt declaration, accompanied by an expressive gesture, was in counsel's best style and caused a sensation in court, amid which the General returned to his seat, looking very ill at ease.

Major Gendron, who deposed yesterday, was recalled after Gen. Gonse, and supported the latter's statements.

Gen. de Boisdeffre then jumped to his feet and denied in the most formal manner Esterhazy's statements, adding that had he been present he would have "given him the lie with all the contempt he deserves."

The name of Mlle. Pays was called. But as there was no response, the evidence which she gave before the Court of Cassation was read.

Gen. Lebelin de Dionne, a kind-looking officer, then testified, but his looks did not coincide with his words, for he accused Dreyfus of having declared the Alsatians were happier under Germany than under France. Dreyfus, the witness also said, complained of his position at the School of War.

The prisoner replied vigorously to Gen. Lebelin de Dionne, denying that he ever spoke of the Alsatians as alleged, but admitting using hard words on account of his position at the School of War, which, he declared, was evoked by hearing that no Jews were wanted on the general staff.

With the testimony of another minor witness, the session was then concluded.

THE TESTIMONY IN DETAIL.

Following are the proceedings in detail:

Comptroller Roy, the first witness called to-day, gave his impressions of Dreyfus, which harmonized with those of the Generals who have already testified. But, the witness was unable to give a single specific fact to substantiate his impressions.

Major Breviell testified to a long string of similar insinuations. He referred to Dreyfus's alleged boastfulness of his money and the prisoner's irregular attendance at his office.

After Dreyfus had rebutted one or two of this witness's statements, Major Du Châtelet was called. He described the alleged confidences of Dreyfus in regard to women and gambling.

[The charges against Dreyfus's moral character contained in the indictment of 1894 were based on the reports of the police spy Guénée and elaborated by Du Paty de Clam. Commandant du Châtelet was questioned Dec. 20, 1894, at the Dreyfus court-martial on the following two paragraphs in the indictment, and he replied positively that he knew nothing about the prisoner tending to confirm the allegations. "Has Dreyfus since his marriage changed his habits in this respect? We think not, for he has declared that he stopped the woman, Y., in the street in 1893, and that he made the acquaintance of the woman Z— at the races in 1894. The first of these women is Austrian, and speaks several languages well, especially German. She has a brother who is an officer in the Austrian service, another is an engineer, and she receives officers socially."

"Here is the passage referring to gambling: "Although Dreyfus has declared that he never cared for gambling, yet it appears from the information collected by us on the point that he has frequented several clubs in Paris where they gamble a good deal. In his cross-examination he had admitted having gone to the Press Club, though only as a guest, for dinner. He declares that he did not play cards there."]

Maître Demange expressed surprise at the fact that the witness had not mentioned this at the court-martial of 1894, to which Major Du Chatelet replied:

"Why, Dreyfus was a man accused of one of the most heinous crimes, and you think I ought to have retailed his confidences in regard to women and gambling. Nonsense!"

Dreyfus briefly corrected some of Du Chatelet's statements, and then M. Dubrieul, who described himself as a private gentleman, took the stand. He testified as to how he was introduced to Dreyfus by a certain M. Bodson, at whose house the witness afterward dined in company with Dreyfus and a German Attaché, whose name he did not remember.

Continuing, M. Dubrieul said he was greatly astonished at the "suspicious familiarity" between the Attaché and Dreyfus, and that, perceiving they disapproved of his presence, M. Dubrieul ceased his visits to M. Bodson. When the latter asked the reason for this, saying, according to the witness, that Dreyfus was the friend and even the lover of his wife, and asking witness's advice as to how to get rid of her, witness asked M. Bodson if he had proofs, and Bodson is said to have replied:

"Proofs! Yes, I have even proofs enough to drive Dreyfus out of the French Army."

Witness, however, was unable to learn what M. Bodson referred to.

HIS CHARACTER QUESTIONED.

M. Labori, after questioning the character of M. Dubrieul, asked the Government Commissary if he had made inquiries on the subject from the Police of Coutances, to which Major Carriere replied: "That is a strange request."

M. Labori—Everything is strange in this case, and the evidence of this witness is by no means the least strange.

When he was pressed to describe more clearly the alleged German Attaché, M. Dubrieul, replied that he did not know his name, but was told he was attached to the German Embassy.

M. Labori—Was he a military or a civil attaché?

M. Dubrieul—I do not remember. I do not know. Let Maître Labori put himself in my place, [laughter,] and he will see the difficulty of remembering the name of a stranger he met thirteen years ago.

M. Labori—If I was unable to give his name I should not come here to testify. So, here is another Beaurepaire witness, who knows nothing yet testifies against the prisoner without being able to substantiate his allegations. The Court will draw its own conclusions.

Dreyfus protested excitedly against the evidence of M. Dubrieul, who is a Parisian friend of M. de Beaurepaire; but Col. Jouaust exhorted him to be calm, promising the prisoner a chance to reply. This arrived shortly afterward, and Dreyfus thundered out:

"I won't speak here of M. or Mme. Bodson, except to say that my relations with Mme. Bodson ceased in 1886, or 1887, since when I have never seen her. I wish simply to assert that the witness is lying. I never dined at M. Bodson's with any civil or military attaché. The matter must be cleared up. People must produce definite facts here, and not mere tittle-tattle. The name of the person with whom I am alleged to have dined must be ascertained. It must be known here who is lying and who is speaking the truth."

The Government Commissary—It must be understood that I must refuse to undertake the inquiry Maître Labori suggests with reference to M. Dubrieul.

LABORI GAINS HIS POINT.

M. Labori—The Government Commissioner must not think any one intends to be disrespectful to him. But I have received information that the criminal authorities of Contances are able to give interesting information in regard to M. Dubreuil. If I write to the Public Prosecutor he will not reply to me. But if the Government Commissioner refuses my request, I will apply to the President, who is solely concerned with the demonstration of the truth. I will beg him to be the interpreter of this respectful request. I know better than any one how much greater than mine is the position of the Government Commissioner.

M. Debreuil, having supported M. Laborl's request, Col. Jouaust announced that he would carry it out if he could legally do so.

When this incident concluded the trial against Dreyfus became monotonous.

Major Le Rond, a professor at the Military School, described his relations with Esterhazy and Picquart, telling how Esterhazy attended the artillery manoeuvres of 1894 and 1896, and touching upon Picquart's subsequent inquiry as to whether in 1894 Esterhazy could have obtained secret documents relating to new inventions, to which the witness replied in the negative.

[Esterhazy has always maintained that he did not take part in any manoeuvres in 1894. Maître Labori has in his possession, if it was not taken from him at the time of the assault, a letter written by Esterhazy to a friend on May 20, 1894, announcing that he is leaving for the manoeuvres the next day. It has already been proved that he was present at the great manoeuvres in the Autumn of 1894. It is of course contended by those who believe that Henry was Esterhazy's partner that the former secured the War Office documents, and that Esterhazy never went near the bureaus.]

The Major added that during this interview Picquart said he spoke in behalf of the Minister of War. The witness added:

"Col. Picquart's manner in speaking of Esterhazy left me so little doubt that proofs of Esterhazy's guilt existed that I asked if he had been arrested or was about to be taken into custody. Col. Picquart replied that he had not yet obtained positive proof, but had the gravest presumptions."

Major Le Rond also said that when Col. Picquart questioned him in 1896 as to the possibility of Esterhazy's possessing knowledge of artillery matters, the witness replied that Esterhazy seemed anxious to learn something about artillery, but his questions, while displaying intelligence and alertness of mind, showed comparatively little acquaintance with the subject. Esterhazy, he added, could only have consulted the Firing Manual through the witness, and had he done so his action, though not irregular, would have remained in the Major's memory.

IS CONFRONTED BY PICQUART.

Here Col. Picquart jumped up and denied mentioning espionage to Major Le Rond, or that he spoke in behalf of the Minister of War. But the Major adhered to his statements and asserted that Picquart's memory was playing him false.

At this juncture Col. Jouaust announced that it was Esterhazy's turn to speak, but that as he was not present, the evidence which he gave before the Court of Cassation would be read. The Clerk of the court, accordingly, read to an inattentive audience Esterhazy's deposition, as already published in April last.

[It will be recalled that the chief aim of Esterhazy in his testimony before the Court of Cassation, delivered Jan. 24, 1899, was to show that in 1897-8 he was protected by Du Paty do Clam, Henry, and their subordinates, acting under orders from Gens. de Boisdeffre, Gonse, and de Pellieux. He refused to make any declaration in regard to the bordereau in language which was interpreted against him by the Court of Cassation in its judgment regarding a revision of the Dreyfus case. The testimony on this point was as follows:

The President—What have you to say concerning this bordereau?

Esterhazy—The first court-martial attributed it to Dreyfus; the second did not attribute it to me; the judges declared it was not by me.

The President—Nevertheless, did you not in certain documents seized at Mlle. Pays's pretend to recognize that the handwriting of the bordereau had been traced by Dreyfus over your own writing? What have you to say concerning this?

Esterhazy—The question of the bordereau was one of those which was judged by the court-martial of 1898; I believe I am not obliged to answer this question.

The President—The bordereau is written upon a peculiar kind of paper. Do you know this paper? Has it never been shown to you? Here is the original bordereau.

Esterhazy—I recognize it; only it has changed color.

The President—Had you not at the period the bordereau was written—that is to say, about the date that has been assigned to it, in the Summer of 1894—note paper similar to that on which the bordereau is written?

Esterhazy—I have read that some letters of mine were seized which were said to be on paper similar to that of the bordereau. I do not know if it be true.

Two of Esterhazy's letters were then shown to the witness, who admitted that the paper was identical to that on which the bordereau was written.]

THE ESTERHAZY LETTERS ARE READ.

The reading of Esterhazy's deposition, in which there was nothing new, occupied an hour, during which the audience devoted most of its attention to M. Labori, whose appearance denoted no diminution of energy. The pallor which was noticeable in his face yesterday was replaced by a ruddy glow, though there were signs that he was suffering occasionally excruciating twinges. Still his geniality and good humor did not diminish.

After a brief adjournment, M. Labori asked that three letters addressed by Esterhazy to the President of the Republic should be read.

The following are passages from those letters, which were published early in April last. In the first letter he said:

"My house is illustrious enough in the annals of French history and in those of the great European causes for the Government of my country to take care not to allow my name to be dragged in the mud. Address myself, therefore, to the supreme head of the army and to the President of the Republic, and I ask him to put an end to the scandal, as he can and ought to do.

"If I should have the sorrow not to be listened to by the supreme head of my country, my precautions are taken for my appeal to reach the ears of my heraldic family, the Emperor of Germany. He is a soldier, and will know how to set the honor of a soldier, even an enemy, above the mean equivocal intrigues of politics. He will dare to speak out loud and strong to defend the honor of ten generations of soldiers. It is for you, as President of the Republic, to judge if you should force me to carry the question into that region. An Esterhazy fears not anything or anybody, if not God."

ESTERHAZY WRITES OF A PLOT.

In his second letter Esterhazy said: "I am at bay and compelled to use all means in my power. A generous woman, who warned me of the horrible plot woven against me by friends of Dreyfus, with the assistance of Col. Picquart, has since been able to procure for me among other documents the photograph of a paper which she succeeded in getting out of that officer.

"This paper, stolen in a foreign legation by Col. Picquart is most compromising for certain diplomatic personages. If I neither obtain support nor justice, and if my name come to be pronounced, this photograph, which is to-day quite safe abroad, will be immediately published."

In the third letter he said: "This document is protection for me, since it proves the scoundrelism of Dreyfus and is a danger for my country, because its publication, with the fac-simile of writing, will force France to humiliate herself or to declare war. You will see above empty generalities in which my honor is at stake, do not leave me under the obligation of choosing between two alternatives equally horrible. Compel the Pontius Pilate of politics to make a clear, precise declaration instead of manoeuvring to retain the votes of friends of Barnabas.

"All letters that I have written will shortly reach the hands of one of my relatives, who has had the honor this Summer to receive two Emperors. What will the whole world think when it learns of the cowardly, cold cruelty with which I have been allowed to struggle in my agony without help, without advice. My blood will be upon your heads."

[Du Paty de Clam has admitted before the court of inquiry convened to investigate his case that he dictated the above letters to Esterhazy. According to Esterhazy's testimony before the Court of Cassation, Henry had said to him, "We must touch them up with a bayonet behind, and write to the President of the Republic. That is the course which has been decided upon." The original of one of the letters that Esterhazy addressed to Gen. Billot, Minister of War, bears corrections and interpolations in Gen. de Pellieux's own hand. Here is the fragment of a letter of thanks that Esterhazy addressed to Gen. de Boisdeffre on the conclusion of the court-martial which had dismissed the charge against Esterhazy "by order": "Mon Général: I write to you to express, however badly—for I cannot find words to say what I would like—my deep gratitude and infinite thanks that I have in my heart for you; if I have not fallen in this monstrous campaign, it is to you, to you alone, that I owe it."]

GONSE ENTERS A DENIAL.

Gen. Gonse said he desired to reply to Esterhazy's statements. During the course of his observations, the General said Esterhazy's allegation that he was the right-hand man of the General Staff was absolutely false.

[This refers to a boast that Esterhazy made as soon as he was informed that he was under the protection of the General Staff. He called himself "L'homme de l'état-major."]

The Mont Souris interview, Gonse continued, occurred in July, 1898. "But," he added, "as Major Du Paty de Clam and Lieut. Col. Henry left Gen. de Boisdeffre and myself in the dark in regard to their movements, it was only by chance I heard of it from M. Gribelin.

[The Mont-Souris episode was as follows: Esterhazy was at his wife's Château de Dommartin when, on Oct. 13, 1897, he received a letter signed "Espérance," telling him of the alleged plot of Picquart to substitute him for Dreyfus. He immediately went to Paris, to the apartments of Mlle. Pays, 59 Rue de Douai, an address that was known only to his friend Henry. He found that a stranger, (Gribelin,) whom he at once supposed to be a War Office attaché in disguise, had just called on him there, and had said that he would return the next day. Later the stranger met Esterhazy by appointment at the Place Vintimille, where another appointment was made for 5 o'clock near the Parc Mont-Souris, at the corner of the Réservoir de la Vanne. It was here that Esterhazy first met Du Paty de Clam disguised in spectacles and a false beard. Du Paty introduced himself to Esterhazy, and the two, with the stranger, entered a carriage which already contained Henry, partly disguised. Esterhazy took the hint, and pretended not to recognize the chief of the Secret Intelligence Bureau. During the drive that followed plans for shielding Esterhazy were discussed. Esterhazy suggested that Mlle. Pays be used as a go-between; later his cousin, Count Christian Esterhazy, was thus employed.]

ANONYMOUS LETTERS RECEIVED.

"Anonymous letters received in October, 1897, announced that a campaign was being organized against Esterhazy. It was proposed to send Esterhazy an anonymous letter telling him to keep quiet and do nothing. But the Minister of War refused to sanction it."

The General positively maintained Esterhazy was never instructed in regard to what he should say at the inquiry conducted by Gen. Pellieux, and, Gonse added, the assertions of Esterhazy on this subject were utterly devoid of truth.

Gen. Gonse proceeded to refer to his avoidance of Esterhazy during the Zola trial. "I considered him to be a compromising person," said the witness, "and I was not wrong. If Esterhazy was permitted to go free at the time of the judicial inquiry, it was by order of Gen. Saussier, who would not accept the advice of the General Staff nor of the officers under him, however high their rank. It was Major Du Paty de Clam alone who compromised the entire Headquarters Staff by his imprudence. [Sensation.]

"If I now say so for the first time, it is because the case against Du Paty de Clam has been dismissed. I could not have spoken earlier without seeming to accuse a prisoner."

[Even before the Court of Cassation rendered its verdict, Du Paty de Clam was charged with having on his own account undertaken to shield Esterhazy. Du Paty at once threatened to produce documents showing that he had acted under the orders of the General Staff. The case was then dismissed. An investigation is still pending in regard to the action of Gens. de Pellieux and Gonse in the affair.]

The General then attempted to explain the intervention of the Headquarters Staff in the choice of Esterhazy's witnesses at the time of his prosecution by Col. Picquart, and said he, the witness, was convinced Du Paty de Clam was only connected with the late Lieut. Col. Henry and not with Esterhazy.

In conclusion, Gen. Gonse said: "Col. Henry (I regret to have to speak of the dead) was greatly in the wrong in sending Gribelin to the Mont Souris interview. Gribelin would not have been there if I had known it, and I had not been told."

M. Labori asked that the dossier in the Tavernier inquiry on Du Paty de Clam should be produced, whereupon the Government Commissary said:

"I ask that the request be refused."

Replying to counsel, the Commissary said he hoped Du Paty de Clam would be able to appear in a few days.

M. Labori said he was greatly surprised that Du Paty de Clam had sent Esterhazy documents of which the former only ought to have had official cognizance. Did Gen. Gonse approve of Du Paty de Clam's action? Did he defend the machinations of Du Paty de Clam?

Gen. Gonse—Never. Du Paty de Clam was headstrong and excitable.

GEN. GONSE ADMITS NOTHING.

M. Labori—But Gen. Gonse initiated certain steps. Were there not conferences at which there were discussions as to what was to be done for Esterhazy?

Gen. Gonse—There were no such conferences. It is absolutely untrue. These tales are always being repeated. I do not accept the insinuations.

M. Labori—There are no insinuations. We are talking of statements made by Du Paty de Clam.

Gen. Gonse—I was not referring to you.

After this M. Labori said he desired to know if Gen. Gonse did not consider himself in some measure responsible for the proceedings of Du Paty de Clam. The General replied in the negative, and added that he was conscious that he had always done his duty. The witness admitted, however, that Du Paty de Clam was not altogether innocent of any share in the appearance of the "Dixi" article, which appeared in the Libre Parole, and gave the public the first information regarding the character of the secret dossier and the intrigues against Col. Picquart.

When Gen. Gonse was asked what he thought of Du Paty de Clam's interviews with Maître Tezenas, Esterhazy's counsel, Gen. Gonse replied:

"Esterhazy was a sort of special prisoner. He retained his liberty, not because he was under the protection of the General Staff, but because Gen. Saussier so ordered it."

[On Jan. 2, 1898, Gen. Saussier, then Governor General of Paris, ordered the court-martial of Esterhazy. When Picquart reached Paris, called thither as a witness in the coming trial, he inquired from de Pellieux why Esterhazy was still at large. There was no lack of proof showing that on the eve of the Esterhazy court-martial Esterhazy, Tézenas, and de Pellieux held frequent conferences. It was finally found out that the handwriting experts, while they shrank from affirming the conclusions of Bertillion regarding the bordereau, were willing, nevertheless, to take Esterhazy's suggestion and allow that Dreyfus had in the bordereau traced Esterhazy's handwriting letter by letter. This they ultimately did.]

Thereupon M. Labori remarked that Gen. Saussier acted in this manner because he had been deceived by the Headquarters Staff in regard to Esterhazy, adding:

"That is a point which it is very important to emphasize."

The General admitted there were two interviews between Du Paty de Clam and M. Tezenas, after which, witness said, he ordered them to stop.

DE BOISDEFFRE DEMANDS A HEARING.

Gen. de Boisdeffre at this point took the occasion to redefend himself.

"I ask leave," he said, "only to tell the Court that I give the most absolute contradiction to Esterhazy's evidence."

Then, turning to counsel for the defense, the General added:

"If I were not here as a witness I would ask permission to say, in regard to these falsehoods, that I despise them and repel them with the scorn they deserve."

The evidence given by Mlle. Pays, the friend of Esterhazy, before the Court of Cassation, was then read by the Clerk of the court, as the witness did not appear when her name was called.

Gen. Lebelin de Dionne, Governor of the Military College, then testified to Dreyfus's character at college. The prisoner, he said, displayed great intelligence, but had a deplorable temper. He recalled a remark of Dreyfus that the people of Alsace-Lorraine would be much happier under German rule than under the rule of France.

[Gen. Lebelin de Dionne repeats his testimony given before the Court of Cassation. But on that occasion, when he had finished, the President of the court produced a note on Dreyfus handed in by Gen. Lebelin de Dionne, the head of the École de Guerre, in 1892. It contained about 150 words, and praised Dreyfus in strong terms, not only in regard to his proficiency as a soldier but as to his character as well. The note ended with this encomium: "Très bon officier; esprit vif, saisissant rapidement les questions, ayant le travail facile, et l'habitude du travail." The President of the court requested Gen. de Dionne to reconcile this note with his testimony. He replied that he could not remember having written it. "At any rate, it was purely a matter of form," he added.]

The prisoner, referring to the recriminations mentioned by Gen. Lebelin de Dionne, explained that during his first year at the Military College he attained very high marks, that the second year he almost held his place, when, he added, he heard that a member of the Examining Board had declared at a board meeting that, without knowing the pupils, he put mark 5 opposite the name of Dreyfus, simply because they did not want a Jew on the Headquarters Staff. The prisoner thought that his protests against this would, therefore, be readily understood.

Regarding his alleged remarks about Alsace-Lorraine, Dreyfus declared that the statement was the very opposite of his real sentiments.

M. Lanquety, a mining engineer of Boulogne, who told the Court of Cassation that he had seen Dreyfus at Brussels during the Summer of 1894, followed. The witness said that he could not now swear to when he saw Dreyfus there.

The prisoner, rising, declared that it was in 1896, at the time of the Amsterdam exhibition, adding that was the only time he visited Brussels.

"I met you, M. Lanquety," said Dreyfus, "at a restaurant in the St. Hubert Arcade. We exchanged a few words."

M. Lanquety admitted that the prisoner's statement was true.

The court adjourned for the day at 11:40 A. M.

PLOT TO CONVICT DREYFUS.

Generals Scheme to Prove that He and Esterhazy Were Accomplices in Treason.

LONDON, Aug. 24.—The Rennes correspondent of The Times says:

"I learn, on good authority, that the forces of the prosecution, led by Gen. Roget, are very seriously discussing the advisability of adopting entirely new tactics. According to my information they hope to be able to render plausible the following theory:

"In the presence, as they are, of the undoubted facts of treason as proved by the existence of the bordereau, and quite unwilling to admit that Col. Henry was capable of treason; convinced, moreover, that only a General Staff officer could possibly have obtained the information contained in the bordereau, they ought to impose as a solution or as an explanation the idea that Dreyfus and Esterhazy were accomplices, brought together by Weyl of The Yacht; and thus Esterhazy's admission that the bordereau is in his hand—a fact accepted by the Court of Cassation—would be accepted by the court-martial, while Dreyfus would be looked upon as the real traitor and purveyor of documents to the Military Attachés of the Triple Alliance.

"I need not marshal against this hypothesis the numerous proofs of its improbability and even of its impossibility, but I mention it here because the very fact of its being now under discussion throws a sudden and brilliant light on the panic—I do not hesitate to use so strong a term—which has seized hold of the little band of conspirators against justice, as they have beheld the Rennes Judges during the last three days slowly but surely placed in possession of those facts of which only French superior officers outside the War Office still remain in blissful ignorance.

"M. Labori's vigor and tact have disarmed the distrust of the Judges. He is succeeding, like a skilful but kindly surgeon who uses the scalpel at just the right moment and carries the incision only just so far as is necessary to reveal the true nature of the wound. They feel that he does not probe merely for the sake of probing, but in order to diagnose and prepare the wound for the proper sort of dressing."

The special correspondents at Rennes agree that, although yesterday's sitting of the court-martial was monotonous, it was altogether a good day for Dreyfus, who, as the correspondent of The Daily News says, "is taking a passionate and quite impersonal interest in his own case—has, in fact, become a Dreyfusite."

The proceedings, though much less exciting than on the previous day, were still dominated by the strong personality of Maître Labori. People are beginning to see a likeness to the opening of Gambetta's career, and are asking whether Labori will go as far.

The most important point in the proceedings, perhaps, was the disposal of Gen. Gonse, who practically had to confess that the General Staff had shielded Esterhazy. Thus Mercier and Gonse are both practically shelved, and the General Staff is beginning to show signs of wavering.

Another good sign was when a point of law arose on a certain matter and Col. Jouaust, the President of the court-martial, replied:

"I am not up in law. I will make inquiries, and, if I find I have a right to do so, I will make the order."

This was in reply to Labori's request for certain information concerning the character of a witness, to be furnished by the Public Prosecutor; and it seemed to indicate a desire on the part of the Judges honestly to seek the truth.

GUERINITES STILL HOLD OUT.

PARIS, Aug. 23.—The Guerinites are still holding out at the headquarters of the Anti-Semite League, which has been besieged since Aug. 12. All is quiet, but they have erected a fresh barricade of chairs and tables and have soaked these with petroleum, from which it is believed the besieged contemplate immolation. A fireman remains constantly on duty outside the building.

KAISER DISCUSSES DREYFUS?

BERLIN, Aug. 23.—Prince von der Neburg, the German Ambassador to France, lunched with the Emperor to-day. It is believed that they discussed the Dreyfus affair.

HOTELS DO NOT WANT NEGROES.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Aug. 23.—Hotel entertainment for the colored delegates to the Methodist General Conference, which meets in Chicago next May, is the most difficult problem with which the local hotel committee of the conference has to deal. Of the 1,200 delegates to the conference there will probably be 75 colored men.

In negotiating for their entertainment the committee was astonished to find that the Auditorium and the Victoria were the only hotels in the city that would agree to house colored delegates. As a result, all the colored members will be found in two of the most high-priced hostelries in the city.

SOUTHERN LUMBER SALE.

Special to The New York Times.

OSHKOSH, Wis., Aug. 23.—The Bray & Choate Lumber Company and Albert W. Roe have sold a tract of Georgia pine land, comprising 23,000 acres, to three lumber companies in Georgia, for the sum of $160,000. The purchasers were the Williams Lumber Company of Savannah, Ga.; Shingler Brothers' Lumber Company of Bainbridge, Ga., and the J. W. Callahan Lumber Company of Blakely, Ga.

The tract of land sold is situated in the southwestern part of Georgia, close to the Alabama line. In area it is 40 square miles, and contains in the neighborhood of 100,000,000 feet of Southern pine.

ROBBED FIFTY WOMAN SHOPPERS

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Aug. 23.—Detectives Hanley and Russell and Miss Scott, a private detective, think they have in the person of Mrs. "Mary Jones," a prisoner at the Harrison Street Police Station, a clever thief who has robbed fifty women shoppers in the department stores during the last month.

Many complaints have been made by women who lost their purses in the waiting rooms at the stores, and in every case the manner of the theft was the same. A trap was set for the thief yesterday in one of the stores, and she was arrested. Miss Scott's purse was found in her possession.

DECLINE TO INDORSE WAR POLICY

Special to The New York Times.

HARRISBURG, Penn., Aug. 23.—In annual convention here to-day, the Afro-American Republican State League adopted a long series of resolutions, of which the following is part:

"Resolved, That we cannot indorse the foreign policy of President McKinley's Administration nor the continuance of a bloody, fruitless and useless war in the Philippines, sacrificing the precious lives of thousands of brave Americans and entailing upon the nation useless taxation to pay an enormous debt."

The resolutions also refused to indorse the State Administration and Senator Quay for re-election.

NAVAL COMPANY DISBANDED.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Aug. 23.—Company M of the Naval Brigade, located in Gloucester, and commanded by Lieut. William C. O'Brien, having been reported by the chief of the Naval Brigade and Inspector General as below the required standard of efficiency, and its service being no longer required, is disbanded.

This company experienced a great deal of trouble in getting started, and for a time the movement seemed to lack proper leadership. New Bedford made a bid for the company at the time, but finally Gloucester received the company.

THE WEATHER.

LOCAL FORECAST—Generally fair, fresh north to east winds.

Moderate temperatures continue in the East, while there has been a further fall in the Central West. There has been a rise in the central valleys, while throughout the South high temperatures continue. Maximum temperatures of 100 degrees occurred at Kansas City, Concordia, and Abilene, and one of 102 degrees at Phoenix, Arizona. There have been local showers and thunderstorms in portions of the North and South Atlantic and West Gulf States, and the western upper lake region. In the Pacific Coast and Plateau States fair weather has prevailed, with higher temperatures, except on the coast. Generally fair weather is indicated for to-day and to-morrow from the Gulf States northeastward and in the extreme Southwest. Thunderstorms are likely to-day in the upper lake region, Upper Mississippi and Lower Missouri Valleys, probably reaching into Indiana and Northern Ohio to-morrow. Fair weather is indicated in the extreme West. It will be somewhat cooler to-day from Oklahoma and extreme Northern Texas northeastward into Northern Illinois. Fresh winds will prevail on the Atlantic Coast, north to east on the northern portion, and southerly on the southern portion.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES's thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau.—		TIMES.
	1898.	1899.	1899.
3 A. M.	72	72	75
6 A. M.	71	70	74
9 A. M.	73	74	82
12 M.	77	82	83
3 P. M.	85	77	82
6 P. M.	86	75	80
9 P. M.	81	72	76
12 P. M.	74	71	73

THE TIMES's thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square	78½
Weather Bureau	77
Corresponding date 1898	78
Corresponding date for last twenty-five years	71

The maximum temperature yesterday was 84 degrees at 12:15 P. M., and the minimum 70 degrees at 6 A. M. The humidity at 8 A. M. was 72 per cent., and at 8 P. M. 58 per cent.

HOSTETTER'S CELEBRATED STOMACH BITTERS

WEAK NERVES come from a weak stomach. Strong nerves and a vigorous stomach follow the use of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. It cures dyspepsia, liver and kidney troubles. See that a Private Revenue Stamp covers the neck of the Bottle.

MISS M. V. LACKEY IS A BRIDE.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Aug. 23.—Miss Margaret V. Lackey, daughter of Mrs. M. F. Lackey, was married at noon to-day to Charles C. Homer, Jr., Vice President of the Second National Bank of this city. The ceremony was performed at the country home of the bride's mother, in Baltimore County, in the presence of a few intimate friends only.

The Rev. M. O'Keefe, pastor of the Catholic Church at Towson, officiated. There were no bridesmaids or ushers. The bride was given away by her brother, Oscar F. Lackey, who recently returned from Santiago, where he contracted yellow fever. Mr Lackey is a civil engineer and was employed in Cuba on Government work.

The bridegroom is a cousin of Charles C. Homer, President of the Second National Bank. With his bride he will sail the end of the week for Europe. Mrs. Homer is a sister-in-law of Charles S. Abell of Baltimore.

Postmaster's Accounts Short.

BUTTE, Mon., Aug. 23.—George A. Fry, Postmaster at Bynum, Mon., has been found short $3,000 in his accounts, and upon being accused by Inspector Lance made a confession. The shortage covers a period of thirteen years, during which time Fry has had charge of the Bynum office.

AT THE HOTELS.

WALDORF—J. H. De Friese, London; Major Stanley, London, E. T. Sturdy, England; M. Zunn, Germany; George E. Vanderbilt, Washington; Talbot Lanston, Washington; Col. R. C. Kerens, St. Louis; R. C. H. Dawson, London.

GRAND UNION—W. C. Price, Toronto; A. Manotte, Montreal; A. W. Freemont, Santa Fé, N. M.

MURRAY HILL—J. Mackenzie, Nova Scotia; J. D. Mackenzie, England.

HOLLAND—John S. Blair, Washington.

IMPERIAL—Melville Stone, Hartford.

FIFTH AVENUE—Ex-Congressman Walter I. Hayes, Iowa; Capt. Somersett Johnston, R. A., London; H. L. Friedlander, London.

ASTOR—John Kumpel, Costa Rica; W. Whittam, Jr., Caracas, Venezuela.

PRESIDENT READY TO LEAVE

Mr. McKinley and His Party Go to Long Branch To-night.

TO VISIT PITTSBURG NEXT

Review of the Twenty-sixth Regiment Postponed Until This Morning—Gen. Merritt Leaves on His Tour.

PLATTSBURG, N.Y., Aug. 23.—The members of the Presidential party spent the last day but one of their stay at Hotel Champlain in making preparations for their departure. To-morrow night at 6 o'clock the party will leave for Long Branch, where they will spend Friday and Saturday as the guests of Vice President and Mrs. Hobart. The party will consist of Mr. and Mrs. McKinley, Mr. and Mrs. Hobart, Garret A. Hobart, Jr., Dr. and Mrs. Rixey, Secretary Cortelyou, and Executive Clerk Barnes.

It will travel in a special train, consisting of the private car Cleopatra, which will be occupied by President and Mrs. McKinley and the private car of President Olyphant of the Delaware and Hudson Road, for the use of Vice President and Mrs. Hobart, together with a compartment car and a combination car for the other members. The train will leave here at 6 o'clock Thursday evening over the Delaware and Hudson and West Shore Roads, and will arrive at Jersey City at 5:45 A. M. Friday. The party will reach Long Branch about 8 o'clock that morning. President McKinley and the others will remain at Long Branch until Saturday afternoon, when they will start for Pittsburg, where they expect to arrive about 9 o'clock in the evening. While in Pittsburg they will probably be the guests of Robert L. Pittcairn of that city.

A public reception was held in the "White Parlor" of the hotel this evening, at which President and Mrs. McKinley and Vice President and Mrs. Hobart were present.

Attorney General Griggs and his family will remain here for several days yet.

The review of the Twenty-sixth Regiment, which was to have occurred to-day on the lawn in front of the hotel Champlain, was postponed on account of rain until to-morrow. Gen. Wesley Merritt left this afternoon on a tour of inspection of the forts and defenses at Burlington, Vt.; Boston, Mass., and Portland, Me.

GRIGGS ON THE CARTER CASE.

Attorney General Is Waiting to Hear the Defendant's Counsel—No Decision Yet Reached.

PLATTSBURG, N. Y., Aug. 23.—Attorney General Griggs made the following statement to-night regarding the case of Capt. Oberlin Carter, charged with misappropriating United States Government funds while in charge of the work of improving the harbor of Savannah, Ga.:

"The situation in the Carter case is just this: I have gone over the evidence in the case, which is very voluminous, covering as it does the technical details of the different branches of the work in the very fullest manner.

"Nothing more can be done in the matter until Wayne MacVeagh, counsel for Capt. Carter, has made his argument before me. Mr. MacVeagh is now in Europe, and will not return to this country until about Sept. 15. As soon after he returns as convenient, a date will be set for Mr. MacVeagh to present his oral argument in behalf of Capt. Carter before me. After that I shall make my report to President McKinley.

"There is absolutely no truth in the published statements that I have arrived at a decision in the case and that it will be made public in a few days. How could I come to a decision without first hearing the argument of the defendant's counsel?

"Even if I had made up my mind in regard to the case, after examining the evidence, would it be proper for me to announce my decision without first hearing Mr. MacVeagh?"

GRAND ARMY ENCAMPMENT.

Arrangements of Philadelphia Committee—President to Attend.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 23.—The arrangements for the encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic, which begins here a week from next Monday, are nearly complete. The General Committee to-day issued the order of the naval parade on Sept. 8, which is to be one of the features of the reunion. Admiral Sampson's fleet will anchor in the Delaware River opposite the city, and the vessels to pass around the warships will form in line at Mifflin Bar, below League Island. Commodore Josiah R. Adams's flagship will lead the procession, followed by the reviewing ship, containing President McKinley and Secretary of the Navy Long and other Cabinet officers. The Russian naval officers who are here awaiting the completion of the warships now building at Cramps' will have a place of honor in the line.

The Grand Army parade on Sept. 5 will be reviewed by President McKinley from an immense stand on the east plaza of the City Hall. Afterward, the President will be entertained at luncheon in the rooms of the Department of Public Works. The General Committee to-day received announcements from Gen. Miles and Adjt. Gen. Corbin that they would attend the encampment.

ENCAMPMENT FOR CHICAGO

America Post Asks for the Big Meeting in 1900.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Aug. 23.—In furtherance of the efforts of the Chicago Grand Army posts to have the National encampment of the Grand Army in Chicago in 1900, America Post, No. 703, has arranged to send to the annual encampment, at Philadelphia, Sept. 4 to 9, a committee to act with the committee regularly appointed to secure the selection of Chicago.

Since the inception of the movement, America Post has been active in aiding the plan for having the encampment in Chicago, and the auxiliary committee will open its headquarters at the Continental Hotel, in Philadelphia. Final arrangements for the trip and campaign at Philadelphia were made at a meeting of the post this evening.

WHALEN FOR A JUDGESHIP.

He and Justice Barrett Will Run for the Supreme Court Bench—Other Places on the Tickets.

Tammany Hall has practically agreed upon its municipal and other tickets for the Autumn elections. This matter has been hanging fire for some time, as Mr. Croker did not wish to take definite steps until Mayor Van Wyck had decided positively whether or not he would accept the nomination for the Supreme Court. As this cause for delay has been removed by the Mayor's decision to stay in office for the full term, the tickets are ready.

For Justices of the Supreme Court Tammany will nominate Justice George C. Barrett and Corporation Counsel John Whalen. It is well known that Mayor Van Wyck is ambitious to get on the Supreme Court bench, and Mr. Croker, it is said, told him that if he wanted the nomination now he could have it. The Mayor, however, does not want to resign his office, especially in the midst of the Mazet investigation, and has told Mr. Croker that he is willing to wait until 1901 and take his chances then.

The choice was, apparently, confined to the Mayor and the Corporation Counsel, and John Whalen will, therefore, it is said, be on the ticket with Justice Barrett. James A. O'Gorman and Charles H. Knox have also been mentioned as possible candidates, but it was said by Democratic leaders last night that Barrett and Whalen will be the nominees.

For Surrogate either James A. O'Gorman or Charles H. Knox will be nominated, as they are both looking out for this office, as well as for the Supreme bench.

For Sheriff two names are prominently mentioned, F. J. Lantry and John F. Ahearn. Chances seem to favor Lantry.

For Judge of City Court, Justice James M. Fitzsimons will be renominated, and Joseph H. Stiner and Henry M. Goldfogle will be nominated.

Judge Lewis J. Conlan will be nominated for the General Sessions, being transferred from the City Court.

The following nominations are practically determined on for the Municipal Courts:

First District, Assemblyman Daniel E. Finn.

Second, Third, Fourth, Sixth, and Seventh Districts, no changes.

Fifth District, if Judge Goldfogle goes to the City Court, Assemblyman Benjamin Hoffman will be nominated.

Eighth District, James A. Lynch, Chairman of the Goodwin-Smith faction.

Ninth District, Joseph P. Fallon.

SENATOR QUAY IN CONTROL.

Pennsylvania Republican State Convention Promises to be Harmonious —Opposition Leaders Quiet.

HARRISBURG, Aug. 23.—There is nothing to indicate to-night that there will be any change in the programme arranged for to-morrow's Republican State Convention by Senator Quay and his lieutenants. Even the most radical opponents of the Senator concede that he will control the convention, and that the ticket and platform will be framed in accordance with his wishes.

The nominees will be Lieut. Col. James E. Barnett of the Tenth Pennsylvania Volunteers, for State Treasurer; J. Hay Brown of Lancaster for Supreme Court Judge, and Josiah R. Adams of Philadelphia for Superior Court Judge. The platform will indorse the administrations of President McKinley and Gov. Stone, and pledge the party to a reduction in the expenditures of the departments of the State Government. Gen. Frank Reeder of Easton will succeed Attorney General Elkin, who retires of his own accord, as Chairman of the State Committee. The convention will not be largely attended on account of it being an off year, and there is every indication that it will dispose of its business in short order.

Senator Quay is on the ground, and he will attend the convention as a delegate from Beaver County, while his colleague, Senator Penrose, will represent the Eighth Philadelphia District, and serve as Chairman. State Senators William Flinn of Allegheny, David Martin of Philadelphia, and William Sproul of Chester are the most active anti-Quay leaders in the last Legislature, who are here to watch the preliminaries of the convention. Senator Flinn will be Chairman of the Allegheny delegation, and Senator Martin will not be a member of the convention, this being the first State Convention to which he has not been a delegate for a long time.

The anti-Quay men are apparently making no fight against the Quay programme, beyond the selection of Mr. Adams, a meeting of the anti-Quay leaders and their followers will be held to-morrow morning to determine upon a line of action. Some of the anti-Quay delegates will vote for Superior Court Judge, Dimner Beeber, of Philadelphia, an appointee of ex-Gov. Hastings, whose term expires on the first Monday of next January.

State Senator Flinn gave out a statement to-night to the effect that the Allegheny delegates further agreed to oppose any resolution favoring Senator Quay's reelection to the United States Senate, or any action of the committee commending Gov. Stone for his appointment of Senator Quay.

MISSISSIPPI DEMOCRATS.

JACKSON, Miss., Aug. 23.—A. H. Longino of Washington County was to-day nominated for Governor of Mississippi by the Democratic State Convention without opposition. Powell and Montgomery decided last night to pull out of the race. This stampeded the forces of the opposition and to-day Critze and Vardaman decided to withdraw.

The platform indorses the declaration of principles of the Chicago Convention in 1896 and declares W. J. Bryan to be the ablest exponent of those principles. Of trusts the platform says:

"We enter our solemn protest against the encroachment upon Government affairs by aggregated capital in the form of trusts and combines, as being inimical to the best interests of the masses of the people and the cause of free and untrammeled government, and express ourselves as unalterably determined to aid by all possible and proper means the control or destruction of these enemies of good government."

DEMOCRATIC BOLTERS MEET.

Special to The New York Times.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Aug. 23.—At the first meeting of the bolting Democrats' Central Committee this afternoon at the Louisville Hotel there was a full attendance. The State Executive Committee was authorized to appoint a Campaign Committee to be composed of one man from each of the eleven Congressional Districts and five from the State at large, the appointments to be subject to revision by the State Central Committee.

The Rev. E. O. Guerrant, who is on the bolting ticket for Superintendent of Public Instruction, withdrew, stating that he was too old to begin mixing politics with religion. The Rev. G. C. Overstreet of Spencer County was placed on the ticket to succeed him.

MYSTERY OF A TROLLEY CAR.

Capt. Westervelt of the Church Street Police Station tried in vain to unravel a mysterious case last night, but had to give up the job. It was that of Morris Arnowitz, twenty-one years old, a conductor on an Eighth Avenue electric car, which stopped in front of the police station about 11:30 o'clock on the way down.

Arnowitz was bathed in blood, which flowed from three long cuts on his head. The cuts were each over five inches long, and there was one on each side of his head near the temple, the third being very deep and on the back of the head. When the car came to a stop Arnowitz was standing in front of the forward seat and next to the partition which incloses the front end. The seats, as well as the floor, were red with his blood stains.

Doorman Garrison found the conductor's cap under a seat near the rear of the car, but, notwithstanding all this, Arnowitz insisted that he did not know how or where he had received his injuries. To Capt. Westervelt, to Sergt. Walsh, to an Inspector of the road, and to his motorman, James Dirken, all his replies were alike—"I do not know how I got hurt." The last fare he collected, he said, was at Fourteenth Street, and he claimed that he had no row with any one.

Dirken said that when he stopped the car at the curve near the corner of Fulton and Greenwich Streets, he waited for the bell to go ahead, but as it did not sound, he looked around, and then for the first time he saw Arnowitz, bare-headed and bleeding. He hurried around the curve and stopped the car at the police station, and the doorman helped the man inside. An ambulance call was sent to Hudson Street Hospital, and Surgeon Bally responded. Twenty stitches were taken in Arnowitz's head.

Dirken stated in the police station that he had brought another motorman down from the stables at Fiftieth Street to Warren Street, where he slowed up for him to get off, and that at that time the conductor was all right. No trucks had been run into, and had Arnowitz's head come in contact with an elevated railroad pillar it would have been impossible for him to have received the cuts he did.

The motorman and conductor were sent up to the stables later, where the mystery may be unraveled. In the meantime the police will try to find out something more about it.

IS SURPRISED WITH A FORTUNE.

Special to The New York Times.

PEORIA, Ill., Aug. 23.—Gus Leimer, who works at the Peoria Arms Company, will probably not load shells for hunters after his return from Little Rock, Ark. He was called there to-day by a banker who is custodian of a fortune of about $20,000 awaiting him.

In 1878 Leimer's parents ran a boarding house in Little Rock. Andrew Koch, an aged German, was cared for by the family, nursed through his illness, and his body was cared for after death.

Recently the estate was settled up, and the will disclosed that Koch left $20,000 to the heirs of the boarding house keeeper.

SUING BANKERS FOR SERVICES.

William A. Gaston, Frederick E. Snow, and Richard M. Saltonstall, lawyers in Boston under the firm name of Gaston, Snow & Saltonstall, have brought suit in the United States Circuit Court for this district to recover $8,745.56 from John H. Davis, Jennings S. Cox, and Benjamin G. Talbot, bankers in this city under the firm name of John H. Davis & Co.

In the bill of complaint it is alleged that between May 11 and June 5 of this year the plaintiffs rendered legal services and advice to the defendants in securing the consolidation of certain breweries in Boston, under the title of the Boston Breweries Company, and also in the issuing of the securities of the company.

NO AUTHORITY FOR RAMAPO CONTRACT

Continued from Page 1.

don, has—an exclusive water supply of its own.

COMPANY'S CHARTER DEFINED.

"Even if it be suggested by the supporters of the Ramapo Water Company contract that the charter of that company confers the power upon that company and also upon the City of New York to enter into such a contract, and if the title of the Ramapo Water Company be sufficient within the limitations of the Constitution in this hidden manner to affect the charter of every city throughout the State—even supposing such suggestions to be correct—still it is true that these provisions of the charter of the Ramapo Water Company have been repealed so far as they conflict with the provisions of the Greater New York charter.

"The foregoing view of the power of the City of New York in respect of its water supply is fully sustained by the views of the Charter Commissioners embodied in the report of the Committee on Draft and the full report made by the commission which prepared the charter, e. g., in the final report the commission says:

"'In respect of the large and costly range of public works comprised in the general term "local or public improvements," the charter provides in one respect a different and more appropriate but equally effective check. It creates a Board of Public Improvements, referred to below, which has jurisdiction over the bridges, streets, avenues, the water and sewer systems, and the like, of the city. It is clear that such works ought to be primarily determined by expert authority, so that they may be developed upon a fixed plan and designed and constructed in accordance with the highest attainable scientific skill. The charter, therefore, provides in general that the initiative in such improvements shall be taken by the Board of Public Improvements, requiring, however, that works of great magnitude and cost shall have also the approval of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment, and of a three-fourths vote of the people's representatives in the Municipal Assembly, with a veto power in the Mayor, and with power in five-sixths of all of the Municipal Assembly to override the Mayor's veto.

"'These provisions, requiring respectively the sanction of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment and of the Board of Public Improvements and the sanction of the Municipal Assembly, and subjecting the ordinances of the Municipal Assembly relating to them to the veto power of the Mayor unless overridden by a five-sixths vote, will, in the judgment of the commission, while giving the city the necessary power of development, render it substantially safe from serious abuse.'

PROPOSED CONTRACT AGAIN VOID.

"Another vital objection to the proposed contract is found in Sections 149 and 1,541. The express provision of the charter is that no expenses shall be incurred nor debts created unless an appropriation shall have been previously made therefor. So, in Section 149, it is expressly provided that 'no contract hereafter made, (except in relation to local improvements not here applicable,) shall be binding or of any force unless the Controller shall indorse thereon his certificate that there remains a balance unexpended and applicable, or an appropriation or fund applicable thereto sufficient to pay the estimated expense of executing such contract as certified by the officers making the same.'

"A mere administrative officer, like the Water Commissioner, not elected by the people, has no power under the charter of the City of New York to incur a debt for $5,000,000 a year, or any other sum, unless there has first been made an appropriation by the elected representatives of the people.

"When the scheme of the charter and its provisions are carefully studied, it will be seen that the checks which that charter has provided in requiring the concurrent action of the Board of Public Improvements, Board of Estimate and Apportionment, and of the Municipal Assembly are all-sufficient to protect the city against this Ramapo scheme and the supposed power of one administrative officer not elected by the people, by the mere sanction of a majority of the Board of Public Improvements (also not elected by the people) to overturn the express provisions of the charter and the long-established policy of the city, in pursuance of which it has already expended more than a hundred millions of dollars in acquiring a water system of its own."

MR. COLER FEELS CONFIDENT.

After receiving Judge Dillon's opinion, which is backed by decisions of the courts covering every point, Controller Coler stated that he was perfectly satisfied that the opponents of the grab would be victorious. He does not believe that the Board of Public Improvements—even its persistent President—can longer support the contract in the face of this opinion, and he is convinced the action on the scheme will not be urged. In the meantime his experts are investigating the subject from an engineering point of view. For the first time since the discussion began, the officials of the Ramapo Company yesterday placed their maps of the water-shed at the disposal of the chief engineer of the Department of Finance, Eugene McLean, who, in the twenty-five years he has served in that capacity, has made a study of water problems. Mr. McLean pored over these maps all day, but did not present his conclusions to the Controller.

A peculiar feature of the controversy is the reluctance with which the Ramapo Company's officials accede to the request of the Controller for information bearing on the subject. The haste with which the company, through its supporters in the Board of Public Improvements, sought to railroad the city into the contract was explained yesterday, when THE NEW YORK TIMES published a dispatch from Kingston, from which it was positively shown that the Ramapo Company's options expire on April 1 of next year. A significant point in this connection was that these options on farms were purchased at ridiculously low prices, $65 being the largest amount paid. None of the opponents of the steal would comment on this feature of the matter yesterday beyond saying that it only evidenced what they had said previously, that the company was a "paper" corporation, and that its existence depended entirely upon the proposed contract with this city.

TRUAX INTERVIEW RECALLED.

In this connection it is appropriate to allude to an interview with Judge Charles Henry Truax, one of the Directors of the company, printed in THE NEW YORK TIMES on June 20, 1895, on the subject of the increased powers granted to the company by the act signed by Gov. Morton on June 12 of that year. In this interview Judge Truax assumed the responsibility for the drafting of the law, which, he then said, was substantially a re-enactment of the acts of 1881, 1881, and 1883. "I am certain," Judge Truax said, "that the bill was not rushed or assisted by ex-Senator Platt or his son. I don't believe the ex-Senator knew such a bill was before the Legislature, and his son, I am certain, did not move in its behalf. They certainly had no reason to advance it."

At that time a member of the company said that there was $1,000,000 of capital behind the company.

The enormity of the plan to loot the city by means of the Ramapo contract was shown yesterday when the Aqueduct Commission published in The City Record its report for the quarter ending on June 30 last. According to this report the cost of the new aqueduct to date is given as $33,-390,147. The entire cost of the old and new aqueducts for the Boroughs of Manhattan and the Bronx was about $86,000,000, and from these the city derives annually $4,800,-000 in rents, or about 6 per cent. on the investment.

CITY CLUB ACTS ON THE DEAL.

Will Oppose Contract with the Ramapo Company—Mr. Pryor Says Sections of the Charter Conflict.

There was a meeting last night of the Municipal Government Committee of the City Club, presided over by the Rev. Dr. Thomas H. Slicer. The club put itself on record as being opposed to the making of a contract between the City of New York and the Ramapo Water Company. Among the members of the committee present were Secretary James W. Pryor, John P. Faure, William C. Le Genere, Oswald Garrison Villard, Alderman Howard P. Okie, and C. C. Nadal. The following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the Municipal Government Committee of the City Club of New York is opposed to the execution of the proposed contract between the City of New York and a private water company for an increase in the city's water supply, and advocates the continuance of the present policy of municipal ownership and operation of all the city's water works.

Resolved, That the attention of the municipal officers be called to the investigation made by the City Club of New York two years ago, which demonstrated, upon unimpeachable scientific authority, that an enormous amount of water flowing into the mains is lost through neglected leaks in the pipe system; that an easy, certain, and inexpensive system of detecting and stopping such leakage is available, and that the saving of the water so lost would, in effect, double the available supply.

Resolved, That all citizens and taxpayers be urged to demand that an inexpensive system of detecting and stopping such leakage be adopted before the city is committed to large expenditure for additional supply.

Secretary Pryor reported to the committee that he had made a digest of the provisions of the Greater New York charter, which bear upon the making of contracts between the city and private corporations for water supply. In his report Mr. Pryor stated that there was great conflict between the various sections of the charter bearing upon the subject. The sections given were Nos. 457, 471, 472, 474, 415, 416, 149, 230, 1,542, and the last sentence of 1,541. In concluding his report Mr. Pryor said:

"No attempt is made here to reconcile all the above provisions of the charter, or to determine their final effect upon the proposition to bind the city for a long term of years by a contract for water made by the Water Supply Commissioner, with no other sanction than the approval of the Board of Public Improvements. It is evident, however, that the provisions of the charter upon this subject are not perfectly clear and simple, and that they must receive very careful attention before the legality of the proposed action can be determined."

It was also decided at the meeting to appoint a committee to represent the club at the hearing before the Board of Public Improvements. The committee will avail itself of the services of several engineers who will also be present at the hearing, and who will give expert opinion to the board on leakage, &c. A communication will also be sent to Gov. Roosevelt, containing all the data which the club has gathered on the subject of water supply, with the idea of bringing about, if possible, some legislative action on the right of the city to acquire the watershed, instead of private corporations. Dr. Slicer will name the members of the committee to represent the club at the hearing.

Men of wisdom

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MR. DE WITT EXPLAINS CHARTER

Says the Terms of That Document Give the City Every Power to Defeat the Water Steal.

William C. De Witt of Brooklyn, who was prominently identified with the work of framing the Greater New York charter said yesterday:

"The charter of Greater New York provides expressly for the ownership by the city of the water works, and I believe the powers granted in the charter arm the city with the power of eminent domain and give to it the right to go into court and acquire land and water rights anywhere in the State of New York. This method is described in great detail in the charter, and the idea that it may be subverted by magnifying and distorting Section No. 471 of the instrument so as to allow the Board of Public Improvements to contribute in any large degree to our permanent water supply is preposterous.

"Section 471 of the charter is applicable only to incidental cases of small or temporary supplies, such as contracts with individual owners of ponds or streams or existing water works.

"The charter consists of 1,630 sections, and the public generally reads a section without considering the others. I have no doubt whatever that the proceedings to give the contract to the Ramapo Company are unauthorized by the charter. The scheme is void and invalid.

"Section 471 was not my original draft of the charter. It was inserted in the revision of that document. So far as I know it was taken from the Consolidation act of the old charter of New York, and personally I know nothing further concerning its origin.

"So far as I am concerned, I am entirely and absolutely in favor of ownership by the city of all the works that are necessary for the people to secure—lighting, railroad, and water facilities.

"While I do not know who is responsible for the insertion of the water contract section of the charter, I know that after we had reviewed the last revised document of the charter we had inserted a clause which obliged bidders or contractors who would supply water to the city to have their bids among the lowest."

RAMAPO GRAB IN CATSKILLS.

From 150,000 to 200,000 Acres Under Option—The Big Honk Falls Dam.

Special to The New York Times.

KINGSTON, N. Y. Aug. 23.—There are from 150,000 to 200,000 acres of farm and forest lands in Ulster, Delaware, and Greene Counties under option by the Ramapo Water Company. Options have also been secured on thousands of acres of lands in Schoharie, Albany, Dutchess, Putnam, and Orange Counties. The Ramapo Water Company has secured the rights to the watersheds in all of the several counties mentioned. For more than a year people throughout Ulster County have wondered to what use the monster dam near Napanoch, the site of the State Reformatory, was to be put.

The dam is the second largest in the United States, and impounds a quantity of water second only to that impounded by the great dam at Holyoke, Mass. It is called the Honk Falls Dam, and is supposed to belong to the Honk Falls Electrical and Power Company, a concern in which some local capitalists are interested. Now it is stated that the Ramapo Water Company is the real owner of the big dam. The Ramapo Company has all of the lands and water rights procurable along the Rondout Creek and its tributaries under option.

At Dashville Falls, Rifton, Eddyville, and other places there are great falls of water. This power, it is thought, will be utilized by the company. Although the options secured in Ulster and in most of the other counties will expire on April 1, 1900, the Ramapo Company has arranged to have some options renewed at that time upon the payment of a small additional fee.

Brooklyn League Against the Deal.

An executive meeting of the Brooklyn League was held in the Real Estate Exchange, that borough, yesterday. A resolution offered by Alfred T. White, formerly City Works Commissioner of Brooklyn, expressing the cordial appreciation by the league of the efforts of Controller Coler in opposing the Ramapo water contract was adopted. It was resolved that the Chairman of the Committee on Legal Procedure should confer with Mr. Coler as to the best means of defeating the scheme of the Ramapo Company.

RAMAPO RAMIFICATIONS.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

A considerable portion of Republican citizens of New York were duped two years ago by the local machine into the belief that the dignity of their party required a regular Mayoral candidate, even though the race was hopeless, and that Gen. Benjamin F. Tracy had given a magnificent example of unselfish loyalty to the party by allowing himself to be its rallying centre. Now that a flood of light is being cumulatively thrown on the secret councils of both parties during the recent municipal campaign, instead of thoughts of the "dignity" of the party arise before us realizations of the treachery and iniquity of the controllers of that party, and in place of visions of "unselfish loyalty" of a martyr, we are shocked to observe the selfish baseness of a tool of conspirators.

In fact the proceedings and policy of the Republican city machine during that memorable campaign were so strange and shrouded in so much mystery, that, while no outsider seemed to be in possession of precise and authentic facts, still early in the campaign rumors of crookedness developed, and the charge that that machine had entered into a deal with Tammany Hall was repeatedly and vigorously made. Recent exposures seem to justify us in treating as positive facts what we only surmise to be such. The sentiment in favor of Seth Low was so strong that it was certain that he would be elected by a good majority if he had the indorsement of the Republican machine. But this machine had no desire to see the election of a man from whom it could expect no partisan or private favors, and who would certainly frustrate the consummation of the Ramapo water job, but it very skillfully used its apparent power to cause Low's election and Van Wyck's defeat as a club over Tammany in forcing it to come to terms, not merely as to the division of patronage, but rather as to the giving away of contracts sounding in millions of dollars.

Was the Ramapo job definitely spoken of and was an agreement to fasten it upon the city concluded between the two machines? The ground for the consummation of that job had been well prepared. Platt had given the Ramapo Company all the powers within the grant of his legislators. The job was so uppermost in the minds of Gen. Tracy and Mr. S. B. Dutcher of the Charter Commission, that a carefully worded section was inserted therein to make smooth sailing for it in passing the straits of the Municipal Government. The interest which the Republican politicians had in the scheme and the magnitude of the boodle anticipated, doubtless led them to come to very definite terms with Tammany Hall. This is a very significant statement from Controller Coler in to-day's TIMES: "This question has more behind it than any that has come before the people in years, and I do not doubt that if the entire truth were revealed, a scandal, which would make the Tweed ring look like a glorified angel by comparison, would result." It was the Ramapo job which led the Republican machine to reject Seth Low and to place Benjamin F. Tracy as a dummy and scarecrow candidate—Gen. Tracy, who had been the friend, legal adviser, and President of the Ramapo concern—which caused the defeat of Seth Low and the election of the officials who are about to consummate their ante-election deal.

When there is so much political corruption around us, we are led to suspect every move that has lately been made by either party. Was the Ramapo job behind the Mazet investigation committee, too? Did Platt order the appointment of this committee to harass and force Tammany Hall to redeem its ante-election pledges? Did he do it to repel the suspicion of commercial intimacy with Croker by showing political hostility to him? The ramifications of this Ramapo scandal seem to cover a very wide territory. The whole business only demonstrates that both parties are equally corrupt, dirty, and treacherous, and that the Republican machine can be trusted no more than the Democratic machine in the conduct of our municipal affairs. In view of these circumstances, it strikes me that it is rather inopportune, if not utterly impudent and impertinent, for the Republican City Committee to extend the olive branch to the Citizens' Union and invite it to join hands in a campaign against Tammany Hall. The Citizens' Union understands well that the object of the Republican machine is in the first place, to secure for its candidates the mantle of Citizens' Union respectability, and in the next place to discredit and cause the gradual self-extinction of the Union. The Union will decline all such alliances with parties which it was organized to resist.

G. S. K.

New York, Aug. 22, 1899.

WOMAN LEAPS FROM A WINDOW.

Mrs. Henrietta Becker, a Patient in a Sanitarium, Jumps to the Ground and Dies.

Mrs. Henrietta Becker, a patient in a private sanitarium and hospital at 241 West Forty-fourth Street, jumped from a third-story window yesterday morning and died three hours later from the injuries received.

Mrs. Becker, who was thirty-nine years old and lived at Union Hill, N. J., was admitted to the institution on Tuesday to undergo two operations. The same evening the attending physicians performed one successfully. When the woman revived from the effects of the ether she was informed that only one operation had been performed, and that it would be necessary for her to be operated on again.

Mrs. Becker seemed to be greatly affected by the announcement as she thought that the doctors would perform the double operations at one time. Two nurses were placed in attendance, and during the night it was noticed that the patient became very much disturbed over the announcement. Yesterday morning, shortly after 8 o'clock, she suddenly left her bed, and, running to a window, jumped out.

The woman fell into the yard of No. 239, adjoining the institution, and was picked up unconscious. An examination showed that nearly half of the woman's bones had been broken, and that she could not possibly survive the injuries. Three hours after jumping the woman died.

Coroner Bausch was notified of the death and at once started an investigation. He has ordered an autopsy to be performed on the woman's body to determine the exact cause of death.

The institution is owned by Mrs. Ida C. Nahm, and is managed by her husband Simon. Last night Mrs. Nahm was not at the institution, and her husband refused all information except to say that the woman was a patient of Dr. James E. Maher of 236 West Forty-fourth Street. At the request of Coroner Bausch Detectives Sheehan and Lockwood of the West Forty-seventh Street Station investigated the cause of the woman's death and found the facts to be as stated.

DEWEY ONCE TAKEN PRISONER.

Captured When a Lieutenant in 1863 by the Confederates.

Special to The New York Times.

MOUNT PLEASANT, Texas, Aug. 23.—When Dewey was a Lieutenant with the Banks expedition in 1863, the gunboat Mississippi was set on fire by the Confederates, and Dewey and 380 men escaped and entered a sugar mill.

Capt. J. McDaniel, now a cotton merchant at Mineola, says of this incident: "We crossed to the mill only after them, and captured Lieut. Dewey and the marines, and took them to Port Hudson. As there was no place to keep them, they were afterward exchanged." Dewey was with Farragut at the time. McDaniel, therefore, has the distinction of having been the only man to take Dewey as prisoner of war.

AUTOMOBILES IN MONTCLAIR.

Special to The New York Times.

MONTCLAIR, N. J., Aug. 23.—The automobile fad has reached this place. Several wealthy residents have purchased them, and a general improvement of the streets is being advocated. The citizens believe that the horseless vehicles will soon be seen on the streets here in large numbers.

Thomas A. Edison in an interview the other day said that they will be sold for a few hundred dollars in a very short time. Dr. Henry Power was the first resident to purchase a carriage, and his example has been followed by Kirk Brown and others living here.

Receiver for Ogdensburg Company.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Aug. 23.—Judge Thompson of the United States Circuit Court to-day appointed Percival W. Clement of Rutland, Vt., receiver of the Ogdensburg Transportation Company on the application of Frederick H. Prince. The action was begun in Massachusetts, the ground being the default by the company in the payment of $15,000 to the Sinking Fund Trustees.

Baltimore and Ohio Cuts Rates.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Aug. 23.—The Baltimore and Ohio to-day took a hand in the rate war by meeting the Erie's rate of $14 for the round trip to New York.

SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

	A. M.	P. M.		A. M.
Sun rises	5:18	Sun sets	6:45	Moon rises	8:24

High Water This Day.

	A. M.		A. M.
S. Hook	9:51	Gov. Isl'd	10:16	H. Gate	
	P. M.		P. M.
S. Hook	10:12	Gov. Isl'd	10:36	H. Gate	12:12

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (THURSDAY,) AUG. 24.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Cienfuegos, Santiago, &c.	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Etona, La Plata	3:00 P. M.	5:00 P. M.
Fuerst Bismarck, Chesbourg, Southampton, and Hamburg	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Koarven, St. Thomas, &c.	12:30 P. M.	3:00 P. M.

FRIDAY, AUG. 25.

Dalecarlia, Pernambuco, &c.	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Hilary, Para, &c.	2:00 P. M.	4:00 P. M.

*SUPPLEMENTARY MAILS.—Additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing.

SATURDAY, AUG. 26.

Alleghany, Kingston	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Alps, Haiti	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Amsterdam, Rotterdam	8:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Graf Waldersee, Hamburg		9:30 A. M.
La Normandie, Havre	6:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Lucania, Liverpool	5:30 A. M.	9:00 A. M.
Marquette, London		9:00 A. M.
Mexico, Havana	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Silvia, New Foundland	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for the Society Islands, per ship Galilee, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Aug. 26 at 6:30 P. M. Mails for China and Japan will close at the General Post Office, this city, at 6:30 P. M. Aug. 28. Mails for China and Japan, per steamship Tacoma, (from Tacoma,) close here daily up to Aug. 31 at 6:30 P. M. Mails for Australia, (except those for West Australia, which are forwarded via Europe,) New Zealand, Hawaii, Fiji and Samoan Islands, per steamship Alameda, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Sept. 81 at 6:30 P. M., or on day of arrival of steamship Campania, which will probably arrive Sept. 81. Mails for China and Japan, per steamship Empress of China, (from Vancouver,) close here daily up to Sept. 85 at 6:30 P. M.

†Registered mail closes at 6 P. M. previous day.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

Postmaster Van Cott announces that the mails from China, Japan, and Hawaii of the following dates: Hongkong, July 25; Shanghai, July 29; Yokohama, Aug. 5, and Honolulu Aug. 15, which arrived at San Francisco per steamer Doric, are due to arrive in New York on Sunday, Aug. 27.

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (THURSDAY,) AUG. 24.

Alliance, Colon, Aug. 17.
Gardenia, Gibraltar, Aug. 7.
Island, Christiansand, Aug. 10.
Matthew Bedington, Gibraltar, Aug. 8.
Panama, Paullac, Aug. 7.
Switzerland, Antwerp, Aug. 3.
Wineland, Shields, Aug. 10.

FRIDAY, AUG. 25.

Astrakhan, Shields, Aug. 11.
Britannic, Liverpool, Aug. 16.
Macduff, Gibraltar, Aug. 11.
Mozart, St. Lucia, Aug. 18.

SATURDAY, AUG. 26.

Etruria, Liverpool, Aug. 19.
Exeter City, Swansea, Aug. 12.
Hindoo, Hull, Aug. 13.
La Touraine, Havre, Aug. 19.
St. Louis, Southampton, Aug. 19.

SUNDAY, AUG. 27.

St. Andrew, Antwerp, Aug. 15.

MONDAY, AUG. 28.

Ethiopia, Glasgow, Aug. 17.
Honorius, Greenock, Aug. 13.
Mesaba, London, Aug. 17.
Thomas Turnbull, Gibraltar, Aug. 14.

TUESDAY, AUG. 29.

Altai, Port Limon, Aug. 22.
Bulgaria, Hamburg, Aug. 17.
Southwark, Antwerp, Aug. 19.
Werkendam, Rotterdam, Aug. 17.

Arrived.

SS Saale, (Ger.,) Mirow, Bremen, Southampton, and Cherbourg Aug. 16, with mdse. and passengers to Oelrichs & Co. Inside the Bar at 1:58 A. M., 24th.

SS Kansas City, Fisher, Savannah, with mdse. and passengers to the Ocean Steamship Company.

SS Alps, (Br.,) Kirkby, Cape Haiti Aug. 4, Port au Prince 5th, Petit Goave 7th, Jeremie 8th, Aux Cayes 9th, Jacmel 10th, and Santa Marta 16th, with mdse. and one passenger to Pim, Forwood & Kellock. Arrived at the Bar at 5:30 A. M.

SS Northern Light, (Br.,) Nichols, Middlesborough Aug. 8, in ballast to C. H. Randebrock & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 4:30 A. M.

SS New Orleans, Gager, New Orleans, six days, with mdse. to J. T. Van Sickle.

S

The Wanamaker Store.

Just What You Expect

IN the country you watch the golden-rod for notice of the coming Autumn—in the city you watch Wanamaker's. Sure as the processes of nature are the movements at Wanamaker's. Thus you may already find whole flocks of harbingers that tell of departing Summer and approaching Autumn. Have you seen the new Neckties for women, imported; or the Outing Hats, or the Golf Capes, or the Women's Ready Made Costumes? Read on and find some details of the latter. Already public approval confirms the wisdom of this early gathering of desirable goods. And the Fall trade starts with a *bang*.

At $10—Women's suits, ready made, of worsted serge, with snug fitting jacket; habit back new style skirt.
At $12—Women's suits, ready made, of black camel's-hair herringbone cheviot, with shaped jacket and new style skirt.
At $16.50—Women's suits, ready made, of black twilled cheviot, with shaped jacket and new style side-stitched skirt.
At $17—Women's suits, ready made, of iron gray camel's-hair cheviot, with shaped jacket and overdraped skirt, scalloped and stitched.
At $21—Women's suits, ready made, of black Venetian; latest cut; plain finish.
At $22.50—Women's suits, ready made, of Napoleon gray reversible cloth, with plaid back. Snug fitting jacket and new style skirt, both skeleton; edges of jacket and skirt finished with multiple stitching.
At $30—Women's suits, ready made, of gray camel's-hair cheviot; with fly-front, snug shaped jacket and latest cut plain skirt.
At $45—Women's suits, ready made, of fine black Venetian with double-breasted, snug fitting jacket, silk lined and faced, and habit back plain skirt.
Our entire stock of woolen ready-made suits for women are tailor-made, and have all the impress of very high-class tailoring.

Golf Capes for Women

The growing demand will continue. The Golf Cape fills a practical need and has come to stay. For ocean voyage, for carriage use, for walking in cold weather, for the golf field when the mercury goes down, it is most useful. The Wanamaker stock of Golf Capes is full and rich.

The first foreign styles are just here. All are double-faced cloths with plaid backs, some only one cape of a kind. Later on there will be more, but never will there be a prettier choice than now. Prices, $5.50, $6, $6.75, $9, $10, $12, $13.50, $22.50, $24, $25, $30.

More Black Dress Goods This time the news is of all-wool cheviots. 1,200 yards of these goods of proper weight and style of twill to be worn the coming Autumn. Tailors turn out their best fitting garments from this fabric. These were made to sell for $1.25 a yard. Their successors will sell for at least that much. This lot only at $1. 56 in. wide.
Fourth avenue and Tenth street.

Men's and Women's Hosiery Here are two lots, each comprising new desirable styles, all at the uniform price, 25c. That's less than half the value of some, considerably lower than the prices of any elsewhere:
25c.—Men's half hose of fast black cotton, with white polka dots; some with verticle colored silk stripes, or with clocks; also half hose of fine lisle thread in stripes or plaids; or in cadet blue lisle thread, silk striped and embroidered. 25c. a pair for any of these, though the values are 65c., 50c. and 35c.
25c.—Women's fine lisle thread stockings, plain or ribbed, in sizes 8 to 10; with black boots and light colored tops; also stockings with striped tops in various color combinations, that are generally admired. These can't be found anywhere else for less than 35c.
Broadway.

Women's Handkerchiefs, Half Prices The usual transition-time story. A new shipment from Belfast demands all the room available. The new-comers are no better than these odd lots—there is no better than best. But they are new; and favor is fickle. In consequence: All-linen, perfect handkerchiefs, hemstitched or embroidered, to be cleared away at half prices.
Hemstitched 25c and 35c. handkerchiefs, 12½c. each.
Embroidered 35c. and 50c. handkerchiefs, 18c. each.
Broadway.

Candies—Good and Pure Though Very Cheap If you haven't tried these Cream Blocks, there's a treat in store for you. Little squares of delicious cream candy, assorted in vanilla, chocolate, rose, lemon, lime and mint flavors, at 18c. a pound. Usually, and after next week, 25c.
Then there are these three sorts at 20c. a pound each, though yesterday they were selling at 30c.:
Chocolate-covered Marshmallows.
Chocolate-covered Caramels.
Chocolate-covered Cream Cherries.
Basement.

"Everybody's Magazine" This latest arrival in the ten-cent monthly field gets a prominent display on the magazine table in the Book Store, and the welcome that a worthy newcomer deserves.
It is a light, bright, snappy periodical, full of short stories and pictures, and with half-a-dozen new features that you will like. Ten Cents a Copy, or a Dollar a year.
The Book Store, Ninth street.

Odd Bedsteads Oddly Priced There are 82 of them here whose mission it now is to grace bedrooms in the homes of that many early comers to-day. All are of wood, ash and oak, all are in the latest designs, and all are priced at exactly half their actual value. Some can be matched with bureaus and washstands,—the majority, however, are odd. 15 styles are shown. Here are some prices and values:
28 Ash Bedsteads, at $2; were $4.
9 Ash Bedsteads, at $2; were $4.
5 Oak Bedsteads, at $4; were $8.
8 Oak Bedsteads, at $5; were $10.
10 Oak Bedsteads, at $6; were $12.
Fourth floor.

Pillow Shams There's a very good sort here, of cambric, with deep hem, and prettily braided centre, that is selling at 65c. Ten cents more for some of fine lawn. Another advance of ten cents for a better grade of cambric. And with little upward steps prices rise to $12.50. In so varied a gathering you are sure to suit yourself in styles and prices.
Tenth street.

Jewelry and Articles for Desk And Toilet Table, 25c. Each We sold about 3000 pieces of these knick-knacks in three days last week. We are pleased to repeat the offering. Same class of goods at the same little prices. Not an article in the collection that is not cheap,—many that sell regularly at prices up to 75c. On a Tenth Street aisle to-day you'll find a table filled with them, all at 25c. each:—
Gold and Silver Plated Ware—Miniature Brooches, Hat Pins and Scarf Pins; Cameo Brooches and Hat Pins; Waist and Skirt Pin Sets, 3 in each; Cuff Links and Pins, Pin Sets with chains, Crystal Fan Chains, Lorgnette Chains, Plain Bracelets with lock and key.
Imitation Shell—Pompadour, Empire, Chignon, and Side Combs.
With Sterling Silver Handles—Hooks, Files, Shoe Horns, Curlers.
Glass, with Sterling Tops—Tooth Brush, Tooth Powder and Hair-Pin Bottles, and Salve Jars.

Tooth Brushes And Hair Brushes Tooth brushes from Japan. Clean, strong and efficient, with pretty fancy handles. The regular prices,—20c. and 25c. each,—would undervalue them. And solid-back hair brushes, light and lasting, with genuine bristles. This way:
Tooth Brushes, 10c. Each
Hair Brushes, 25c. and 50c. Each
Main Aisle.

Sateen Petticoats These are all black. Mostly of heavy sateen — the kinds that will be needed in a week or two. They are attractive, with various styles of ruffles and flounces and bands, and far from expensive. Some at 85c., others at $1, at $1.25 and up to $2.50.
Second floor, Fourth avenue.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co., Broadway, 4th ave., 9th and 10th sts., N.Y.

INSANE ASYLUM SCANDAL.

California Lunacy Commission Charges Superintendent with Many Crimes, Including Murder.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Aug. 23.—Gov. Gage to-day presented to the Lunacy Commission his report of the investigation into the management of the insane asylum at Agnews.

Much of the report is unprintable. It charges Dr. Sponagle, Medical Superintendent of the asylum, with many crimes, including assault and murder. He was removed, and Dr. J. H. Crane of Santa Anna, Cal., was appointed to fill the vacancy.

Drs. Stocking and Crystal were charged with incompetency, and were also removed.

STAGE ROBBERS GET $5,000.

Mine Manager Gives Up His Gold Dust to Four Men.

DILLON, Mont., Aug. 23.—The stage between Salmon City and Red Rock was held up yesterday half a mile inside the Idaho line, eighty miles from here, by four men. H. T. Reilly, manager of the dredge company working on the old McNutt property near Salmon City, Idaho, was a passenger. He had more than $5,000 in gold dust, which he was bringing to Dillon. The robbers took it, and then, mounting horses, which were concealed in the timber, escaped. Sheriff Pile and Deputies have left for Bannock in pursuit.

MR. ROOT IS DETERMINED

Says Every Enlisted Soldier Will Go to the Philippines.

GEN. OTIS MAY BE DEPOSED

Secretary Says Nothing About It, but the Rumor Exists in Washington —Departments Are Active.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 23.—Secretary Root's visit to the President has not made him any less reticent concerning his purpose than he has been at all times since he took charge of the War Department. But, it is said, even the most businesslike and prudent Secretary cannot undertake a policy involving the direction of large numbers of subordinate departments without indicating, in a measure, whether his course is to be a procrastinating one or one demanding great activity in all the bureaus. Commentators, judging by the renewed activity in all the branches of the department, which is observed of each branch by the other, say a much more active policy has already been begun under Mr. Root's direction than has prevailed for many months.

When Mr. Alger undertook to raise the first ten regiments of volunteers, very little stimulation of the effort was traceable to the head of the War Department. There was no waste of time, however, and the men were raised quite as soon as was expected. It is not denied that the new Secretary of War urged the raising of the ten additional regiments, and not only insisted that they should be enlisted, but that they should be provided for, so that the enlistment of the last recruit would not anticipate the providing of arms and equipments for all of the men authorized by the President, either in the Philippines or wherever they might be held in readiness for service, at home or abroad.

The arrangements being made by the Quartermaster General contemplate full provision for the transportation of all the new men if they shall be needed, so that every available man can be landed in Manila before Christmas day. Already the schedules have been made out for the departures of the transports to carry the first ten regiments of volunteers. By simply extending the orders to the same ships, and to others to be chartered if necessary, they return to San Francisco to take out the newer ten regiments.

It is evidently anticipated at the War Department that the early operations of Gen. Otis's troops will result in such a suppression of the Tagalo revolt that it will not be necessary to send out the entire force preparing for service. But Mr. Root, it is asserted, will not take any chances of that sort. He is not unmindful of the repeated reports of the difficulty discovered in making permanent headway against the Filipinos, and he is determined, so they say, to enforce the policy of the President to extinguish the revolt first and inaugurate a pacific policy afterward, without leaving the fighting Filipinos any sort of doubt as to whether the United States is resolute enough and has sufficient power to hold to the course which the Spanish desire for war has made necessary.

While Gen. Otis is to remain in command, it is learned, people here say, that at the same moment he discovers that a change of heads has been effected in the War Department he will find a change of policy has also, in a measure, been determined upon by the new head. Gen. Otis is not to be shorn of any command, but he is to be impressed with the fact that the Administration desires and expects that he shall make the best account of the opportunities with which he is intrusted.

There is much ground for believing the stories of the sedentary life led by the commanding General, that the War Department, without subjecting him to public criticism, will admonish him that the prime object to be achieved is to crush the armed Filipinos, and afterward to attend to the minute things in civil administration that critics say might be left to subordinates with great advantage to the Government.

Secretary Root returned to the city to-night from his visit to the President at Lake Champlain. He went at once to his apartments at the Arlington Hotel, and during the evening spent some time with Gen. Corbin and Acting Secretary Melkiejohn. The Secretary was reticent in speaking for publication of his conference with the President. The matters discussed, he said, were such as would ordinarily be taken up at a Cabinet meeting, and involved no great departures from the policy already in force respecting the Philippines.

That the campaign in the Philippines is to be pushed vigorously and promptly is evident from a remark the Secretary made. He was determined, he said, that every man belonging to the twenty regiments of volunteers now being recruited shall eat his Christmas dinner in that country. This statement was brought out by a reference to the published report that ten of these regiments were to be held in the United States as a reserve force.

Regarding the reports that Gen. Wesley Merritt, who has also been at Lake Champlain in conference with the President and his War Secretary, is to succeed Gen. Otis in command of the troops in the Philippines, Secretary Root was non-committal. He evaded all questions on this point and declined to make any positive statement whatever in regard to the subject.

The Secretary's attention was called to reports of fresh propositions for treating with the insurgents with a view to peaceful settlement of the war in the Philippines. He had not heard officially of these, although he expressed himself as being glad if such a solution of the difficulties could be brought about.

OTIS BARS THE CHINESE.

The Peking Government Is Much Exercised Over His Application of the Exclusion Laws.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 23.—The State Department has been informed through a diplomatic channel that Gen. Otis has applied the Chinese exclusion laws to the Philippines. The information was a surprise to the authorities here, both State and military, as the matter has been under consideration for some time, and it was not known that Gen. Otis had put the exclusion laws into force.

The first intimation in that direction came in a dispatch received a few days ago from the Chinese Consul at Manila, telling the Chinese Legation here that the exclusion laws against Chinese had been applied to the Philippines. The dispatch was brought to the attention of the State Department, and inquiry made as to how the action was brought about, as the Chinese Government has been most solicitous, since American military control was established in the Philippines, that the United States exclusion laws should not be extended over the islands. The State Department knew nothing of such an extension, and made inquiry of the War Department. The military authorities, however, were equally without information as to Gen. Otis's course in this particular.

Accordingly, the Chinese officials were advised that any action taken by Gen. Otis in applying the exclusion laws to the Philippines was not the result of instructions sent from here, but was doubtless due to an exercise of his authority as Governor General of the Philippines. What further step the Chinese authorities will take has not been determined, as Minister Wu Ting Fang is out of the city for a few days. There is little doubt, however, that he will seek to have Gen. Otis's order held in abeyance until the authorities here pass upon the general question, which has been under consideration between the two Governments.

In this connection the State Department has received an important letter from Mr. Williams, our former Consul at Manila, who still remains there in a confidential capacity. He says the natives of the Philippines are strongly opposed to Chinese labor, and in his opinion the exclusion of the Chinese from the islands would materially aid in bringing the war to a close. He places the Chinese population at 52,000, which is considerably more than other estimates from official sources. The letter is dated July 26, and brings the situation up to recent date. It has been turned over to the War Department to be used in the general consideration of the exclusion question.

The Chinese Government has shown more anxiety as to the course of this Government toward the Chinese in the Philippines than toward those in Cuba or other parts of the world, mainly because the Philippines are so near China, and large numbers of Chinese are already established there. They carry on the bulk of the retail trade, have an extensive quarter in Manila, and send out traveling salesmen, carrying packs, to the remote interior of the islands. Some of the official reports, including those of Admiral Dewey, have paid a tribute to the work performed by the Chinese, and Naval Constructor Hobson has recently reported to the Navy Department on the value of Chinese labor in naval and commercial pursuits in the Far East.

This has led the Chinese officials here to believe that the exclusion laws would not be applied to the Philippines, and they are still hopeful that Gen. Otis's action will be a temporary move, incident to military occupation, and not part of the permanent policy of this Government in respect to the islands.

The only action taken here as to the Chinese exclusion laws has been in ruling that they were not a part of the immigration laws, and did not apply to Cuba and Puerto Rico.

FUNSTON UNDER TREATMENT.

Letter Says the General Will Go to the Hospital and Might Not Return to Active Service.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Aug. 23.—A letter to The Star dated Manila, July 16, says:

"Gen. Frederick Funston has been temporarily relieved from duty at San Fernando, and will go to the Second Reserve Hospital to receive treatment necessitated by the reopening of a wound incurred while in the Cuban army.

"It is thought Gen. Funston will not again return to active duty, as his term of service will expire Sept. 2, and he has requested and been granted permission to return to the United States with the Kansas regiment."

TRANSPORTS FOR SOLDIERS.

Quartermaster's Department Arranges for Transportation of Troops to the Philippines.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 23.—The Quartermaster's Department of the army, which is employing every means at its disposal for the transportation of troops to the Philippines, has prepared the following statement on the subject:

"The following ships will be available to carry the first ten regiments and recruits to Manila, getting them there about the first of November:

"Puebla, Warren, Columbia, Charles Nelson, Sherman, Belgian King, Hancock, Grant, Tacoma, Sheridan, Glenogle, Pennsylvania, Valencia, and Zealandia, with probably two or three additional chartered vessels.

"The above will not interfere with getting the last ten regiments to Manila by the latter part of December. The Quartermaster's Department has in addition to the above ships for the purpose of carrying the second ten regiments the following: City of Para, Tartar, Ohio, Newport, Indiana, Morgan City, Senator, City of Sydney, St. Paul, and the Thomas, Logan, and Meade, from New York.

COL. DUVAL'S NEW COMMAND.

PLATTSBURG, N. Y., Aug. 23.—Lieut. Col. William P. Duval of the Twenty-sixth Regiment, now stationed at Plattsburg Barracks, has been offered and has accepted the Colonelcy of a new colored regiment which is to be organized for service in the Philippines.

Col. Duval was born in St. Mary's County, Md., in 1847, and was graduated from West Point in 1869. From 1872 until 1879 he was an instructor at West Point. In 1879 he was assigned to the Fifth Artillery as Lieutenant until promoted to a Captaincy in the First Artillery in March, 1895. In May, 1898, he was promoted to Major and Inspector General of Volunteers. In that same year he was appointed Acting Judge Advocate of the Second Army Corps, and on July 13, 1899, was made Lieutenant Colonel of the Twenty-sixth Regiment. His successor as Lieutenant Colonel of the Twenty-sixth will probably be Major Dyckman of the Twenty-sixth Infantry.

THEY GET PLACES AS OFFICERS.

Members of the Sixty-ninth Regiment were much pleased yesterday to learn that three appointments to positions in the volunteer service of the United States had been allotted to men of that regiment, and that Col. Edward Duffy, in response to an invitation from Adjt. Gen. Andrews to select three officers for the volunteer service, had nominated Major Michael J. Spellman for Major and Lieuts. James Hugh Little and P. J. Sweeney for Lieutenants.

Major Spellman is senior Major of the Sixty-ninth, which he joined in March, 1893, having previously served in the Twenty-second Regiment. Lieut. Little began military service as a private in the Thirteenth Regiment. He also served in the Twenty-second, Thirty-second, and Fourteenth Regiments, in the last two as a commissioned officer. Lieut. Sweeney was commissioned during the Spanish war, and with the other two officers served with the Sixty-ninth until its return.

Ex-Surgeon William Duffield Bell of the Seventy-first Regiment has been appointed a Captain and Assistant Surgeon in the United States volunteers, and has gone to Fort Niagara, where he has been ordered to report to the Forty-second Regiment. Major Bell was the regimental Surgeon of the Seventy-first during its Cuban campaign, and made such a record for gallantry and devotion to duty that he received the brevet of Major. Major Bell enjoyed to a wonderful degree the confidence and affection of the men of the regiment.

CAPT. AUSTIN HAS DECLINED.

The announcement made yesterday that Capt. Elmore F. Austin, formerly of the Seventy-first Regiment and now on the staff of the Fifth Brigade of Gen. George Moore Smith, has declined the appointment of a Captain in one of the new volunteer regiments, caused general surprise throughout the regiment and the National Guard.

Capt. Austin is at present engineer in charge of the sewerage system of the Borough of the Bronx, and has a number of years yet to serve in that position. The reason he gives for declining the appointment is that his business will not permit him to accept a temporary assignment to army duty. Those close to Capt. Austin, however, assert that he never intended to accept the appointment, and that he welcomed the appointment merely as a vindication against the findings of the State court of inquiry on the Seventy-first Regiment.

The fact that is now plain to those behind the scenes in the regiment, that Gen. Greene desired the appointment without any assurances from the Captain that he would accept it, is taken as conclusive evidence that Gen. Greene sought this means of vindicating his old staff officer and regimental subordinate. Capt. Austin was seen yesterday and asked about a report that he had declined the appointment under fear that it would be protested by the State authorities, including the Governor.

"No such consideration entered my mind," he said. "My reasons were purely business, and I highly appreciate the honor conferred upon me by the Secretary of War."

"Do you consider the appointment a vindication?"

"As I am still an officer of the Guard I cannot discuss that question. The appointment, I thinks, speaks for itself."

Major Gen. Roe, when seen yesterday and asked whether any protest had been made by the Governor or State authorities against the appointment of Capt. Austin, said: "I have made no protest myself, and do not know of any having been made." Gen. Roe declined to discuss any other phase of the case.

The report that Gen. Greene's attitude toward one of the officers condemned by the court of inquiry might lead to a demand for a reopening of the court and a trial with open doors was discussed in some quarters yesterday, but it was learned that no steps in that direction had as yet been taken, and the opinion was expressed by one high State officer that the extra expense involved in such a rehearing would probably prevent a new consideration of the case.

Capt. W. L. Goldsborough, who served with distinction in the Cuban campaign with the Seventy-first, and received high praise for the handling of Company M at San Juan, has also declined the appointment of Captain in the volunteer service, which was tendered him a few days ago, not caring to leave his business for temporary service.

BATTLESHIP MODEL TESTED.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 23.—Assistant Secretary of the Navy Allen made his first visit to the model tank at the navy yard to-day. He was accompanied by Naval Constructor B. W. Taylor, who is familiar with the construction, operation, and purposes of the tank, and for two hours he watched the experiments made with a model of one of the newer battleships, the machinery employed to tow the model, and the electrical apparatus by which the speed, displacement, and general behavior of the model in movement is noted.

As the experiments to-day were arranged especially for his benefit, he made his examination minute and thorough. He also looked at the extension to the gun foundry that is nearing completion.

LIEBIG COMPANY'S EXTRACT BEEF

ACTIVE MEN AND WOMEN

who can't spare time for luncheon will find that a cup of LIEBIG COMPANY'S EXTRACT of Beef can be made in one moment, which will renew the strength and vitality and prevent exhaustion. Keep a jar handy. It will save your health.

KIDNAPPED AND MURDERED.

Boy Found in Woods Strangled, with Head Crushed—No Clue to Murderers.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., Aug. 23.—Three-year-old Johnny Wring was kidnapped today from his home, in West Philadelphia, taken to the woods near by, beaten, and choked until his life could not be saved. The woods about Forty-eighth and Walnut Streets are not dense, and residents in that section use them as a short cut between the main thoroughfare, Market Street, and the many little side roads that branch out into the country.

Along one of the less frequented pathways by the side of a shallow gully Archie Lynne, a boy of thirteen, who lives at Forty-eighth and Ludlow Streets, was walking early this afternoon. He heard some one moaning. The sounds seemed to proceed from behind a clump of bushes, and going to these the boy, trembling with fear, looked and saw a little white figure writhing in agony. In his fright the boy ran to Ben Sharp's saloon, at Forty-eighth and Market Streets, and gave the alarm.

"A woman's dying over in the wood," gasped the young messenger.

Two men leaped to their feet and hurriedly accompanied the boy to the spot. Instead of a woman, they found a boy of three years with a terrible jagged wound in his forehead.

Tied so tightly about his little throat as to stifle any outcry was a large white handkerchief. This was secured by four knots, which had to be cut apart. As the awful pressure was released the boy breathed more freely and opened his great blue eyes.

He was quickly carried to the home of Policeman Wrenn, who lives near by, and after the blood had been wiped away the patrol was summoned and the form of the dying boy was taken to the Presbyterian Hospital.

It required only a cursory investigation to show that the boy could not possibly live, and that it would be a matter of only a few hours before his wounds would prove fatal.

An iceman who was at the hospital when the boy was brought in recognized him as John Wring, the son of his neighbor, at 30 Lowber Street. Word was immediately sent to the mother. When she heard of her boy's terrible condition, her grief and despair knew no bounds. She was not permitted to see her little son, and this seemed to double her distress.

She returned home and broke the news to her husband. He, too, was prostrated, and his frequent visits to the hospital during the evening elicited the same hopeless reply from the attendants there, until 10 o'clock, when he tottered home to tell the mother her boy was dead.

By the side of the boy were found two ragged stones, covered with blood and light golden hair. These were barely dry when found, showing that the attack was recent.

The only persons known to have been near the locality of the crime were a woman and two boys, unknown. As far as can be learned no suspicious characters have been seen about the house, and nobody can possibly assign a reason for the perpetration of the murder.

$300,000,000 GLASS TRUST.

Manufacturers Representing 92 Per Cent. of Total Production Complete Details of the Combine.

MARTINSVILLE, Ind., Aug. 23.—Manufacturers representing 92 per cent. of the window glass production of the United States have organized a combine which will be capitalized for $300,000,000. It will be known as the American Window Glass Company, and will be incorporated next week in New Jersey and Pennsylvania.

The manufacturers are to receive 40 per cent. in cash for their holdings, and 60 per cent. in stock in the trust. The preferred is to earn 7 per cent. annually before anything goes to the common stock.

The officers will be James A. Chambers, Pittsburg, President; E. H. Hart, Muncie, Vice President; Joel Sayre, Pittsburg, Treasurer; E. I. Philipps, Pittsburg, Secretary.

NEGROES PROTECT A CRIMINAL.

Swear that Henry Delegat, Charged with Assault, Shall Not Leave Jail Without Military Escort.

Special to The New York Times.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Aug. 23.—Henry Delegat, a negro man, who is charged with an assault, voluntarily surrendered to the Sheriff of McIntosh County and was brought to Savannah to-night under military escort for safe keeping.

This afternoon an order came from Gov. Candler for 200 armed militia to proceed with all haste to Darien to save Delegat from lynching and prevent a race war. The First Georgia Regiment of Infantry and Troop A, First Georgia Cavalry, made the trip and got there in time to prevent trouble.

A colored mob had surrounded the jail and was determined that Delegat should not be removed, but made no resistance when the troops took him out and placed him in a hollow square handcuffed to the Sheriff, thus marching him to a special train in waiting and hurrying away.

Delegat is charged with committing an assault on Matilda Hope, a white woman, nine months ago. A colored baby was born to her last week, and Delegat hearing he was accused of being the father, and fearing to remain at home, gave himself up to the Sheriff. It was decided to bring him to Savannah for safe-keeping.

The negroes, believing this to be a case to get him out of jail and lynch him, armed themselves, and, forming in front of the jail, swore he should not go without military protection. When this was given, the negro, who is a leader politically among his race in his home county, was brought peacefully away.

The military returned with him at 11:30 o'clock to-night. He was overjoyed at his escape from mob violence.

TO FIGHT FREE SILVER IN BOSTON

George Fred Williams's Machine to be Attacked.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Aug. 23.—There is to be a fight in this State this Fall against the free-silver machine, led by George Fred Williams. Judge Joseph J. Willett of Alabama was in Boston to-day in the interest of the candidacy of Judge Van Wyck of New York for President, and he is very confident that a contest against the free silverites will be made in all the States this Fall where State elections are held. This is the opening of the fight between the Gold and Silver Democrats and the State and City machines, and will give an animated appearance to the campaign for the delegates to the State Convention. It was wholly unexpected on the part of the silver men.

Judge Willett, when seen by a reporter at the Touraine to-night, expressed himself as very well satisfied with what he had seen. He had been in conference with Richard Olney, A. Collins, and Mayor Quincey, and after he had talked with them he was convinced that each of them was of Presidential size. He declined to state what passed between them, but he said that the consensus of opinion in New England seemed to be that an attempt should be made to nominate somebody.

Poisoned Her Baby Sister.

LAMBERTVILLE, N. J., Aug. 23.—Anna Bell, eighteen years old, gave her baby sister paris green to-day, so she would not have the bother of taking care of it. The doctor has no hopes of the child's recovery. The girl confessed the crime to the physician.

Chicago-St. Paul Roads Not to Cut.

CHICAGO, Aug. 23.—Traffic officials of the Chicago-St. Paul roads decided to-day not to meet the reduction in freight rates announced the day before by the Lake Michigan and Lake Superior Transportation Company.

CUBAN SOLDIERS KILLED

Attack Gendarmes Guarding the United States Pay Office.

FIVE ARE DEAD, TEN WOUNDED

Feared They Would Not Receive Money —Imperfect Lists Make Trouble —Papers Discuss Politics.

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, Aug. 23.—Five men are dead and ten wounded as the result of a fight last night between gendarmes and disappointed Cuban soldiers at Cuevitas, three miles from Santiago, where the payment of the Cuban troops is progressing. Five thousand Cubans had gathered there to receive pay, and, after three days, only 580 had been paid. Thousands who had been disappointed at other points had come to Cuevitas, as the last place of payment in the province.

The imperfect lists cause great dissatisfaction, and a rumor circulated yesterday that the Paymasters would leave to-day alarmed the men who had not been paid. They began to collect in groups and to show their annoyance. Finally their threats became serious.

Capt. Ballat, with twenty gendarmes, was present to preserve order among the applicants, and the United States troops protected Col. Moale, the officer having charge of the payments. Suddenly Capt. Ballat, who was mounted, was surrounded by a mob, struck by stones and bottles, and shot in the arm. His men promptly fired a volley into the mob, three persons being instantly killed and thirteen wounded, two of whom died this morning.

Col. Moale's guard promptly surrounded the money office, but took no part in the fighting.

For a few minutes there was a lively conflict, carbines and machetes being used freely. Capt. Ballat was the only gendarme wounded. All the dead were colored Cuban soldiers.

This morning payment was resumed under a heavy guard. There are rumors that a force is being organized to attack the pay office, but these are probably unfounded.

Gen. Castillo, Civil Governor of Santiago de Cuba, was at Cuevitas at the time and soon restored order.

There is no doubt that the inaccurate list will cause a great deal of hardship. Many veterans have vainly followed the United States Commissioners for six weeks, only to find that their names are not listed.

Gen. Leonard Wood, Military Governor, does not, however, anticipate serious trouble

KILLED MIDNIGHT INTRUDER.

Night Watchman in an Englewood School, Assaulted by a Burglar, Shot Him with Fatal Effect.

ENGLEWOOD, N. J., Aug. 23.—A burglar was shot and killed shortly after 1 o'clock this morning by John Peterson, night watchman at the Misses Creighton's boarding school for girls at this place. Peterson, who sleeps alone in the school during vacation, was awakened by a noise, and on rising was confronted by a man, who was entering the room with a lamp in one hand, a valise in the other, and a coat thrown over his arm. The burglar, dropping everything, attacked Peterson with a nickel skate, hammering him over the head several times before the watchman could reach his revolver and fire two shots.

The wounded man fell over the bed. Peterson pushed him away, and he rolled over on the floor. Peterson then ran to the window, where he called for assistance. When an examination of the burglar was made it was found that he had been wounded twice, and was still breathing heavily, but was unconscious. Blood was pouring from a wound in the right breast and another wound in the groin. He lived only about fifteen minutes.

The police say the man was seen loitering around the school yesterday afternoon, and it is said that he tried several times to effect an entrance during the temporary absence of the watchman. Chief of Police Titus found a jimmy near the house, but did not connect it at the time with an attempt to commit a burglary.

The burglar's body was removed to M. E. Springer's morgue on Dean Street, where it was viewed by a large number of persons, but no one could recognize the man. Word was sent to Police Headquarters in New York asking that a detective well acquainted with the crooks of the country be sent to this place to see if he can identify him.

Coroner Tracey impaneled a jury of six men and held an inquest as soon as possible after the shooting. Wolfred Peterson, the watchman, testified that the man entered the room, and that he sprang out of bed and went toward him. The burglar rushed at him and grabbed him by the throat, and they struggled all over the room. A table and a large lamp were upset, and after a desperate effort Peterson succeeded in breaking away long enough to secure his revolver. He said that the skate the burglar held in his hand he took for a revolver, and, feeling his life was in danger, fired. The Coroner's Jury exonerated Peterson without leaving their chairs, and he is now looked upon as a hero for his action in the matter.

The house occupied by the Misses Creighton for their private school for girls is situated on Palisade Avenue, on the hill section of the city. Many of the scholars leave their trunks and some of their valuables in the school while they are on their vacation. It is thought by the police that this is what prompted the burglar to make the attempt to rob it.

The dead burglar looks like an Italian about thirty-two years of age. He had a small light mustache and a beard of about three days' growth. He was about five feet eight inches in height, and was dressed as a laborer, wearing rough garments and overalls. When the body was searched $75 in cash and a cold chisel were found in the clothing. The valise was filled with articles which he had picked up in the rooms of the boarding school.

ROCKEFELLER NOT INTERESTED

Denied at His Office that He Has Anything to Do with the Retail Butchers' Fight.

It was authoritatively announced by a representative of John D. Rockefeller yesterday that the Standard Oil man would in no way become interested in the plans of the Retail Butchers' Association to build here an abattoir and fight the Chicago Beef Trust. At Mr. Rockefeller's office it was stated yesterday that he had not been in the city for some time, and was not expected in the immediate future, and that, furthermore, no committee representing the Retail Butchers' Association had called for the purpose of conferring with Mr. Rockefeller.

"I can state authoritatively," said Mr. Rockefeller's secretary yesterday, "that if any such committee calls it will have its labor for its pains, and that it will receive no encouragement. Mr. Rockefeller is kept busy attending to his legitimate enterprises and has no notion of embarking in any campaign against the Beef Trust."

Mr. Rockefeller's secretary said further that should a communication be received from the butchers it might be forwarded to the Standard Oil magnate and it might not. It was likely, he said, that a reply would be sent from the office declining to take any action with the butchers, even without the formality of receiving positive assurances on that point from Mr. Rockefeller himself.

The officers of the Greater New York Retail Btuchers' Association are in no way cast down over this seemingly positive declination on the part of Mr. Rockefeller to join in the battle against the trust. President Louis Wagner stated with great positiveness that Mr. Rockefeller's aid was not essential, although he admitted that it would be a good thing to have such powerful backing when the real battle with the trust came on.

"We do not need any financial backing from Mr. Rockefeller or from any one else in the first instance," said Mr. Wagner, "but a name like Rockefeller's is a good one to conjure with. We do not propose to let the matter be side-tracked by any clerk, and will endeavor to get a statement from Mr. Rockefeller himself, if that is possible. The gentleman who first suggested his name to us has, I understand, every reason to talk for him. However, should Mr. Rockefeller decline to become a factor in the fight, we have a number of other capitalists ready to supply us with the sinews of war as soon as we need them. As far as concerns the money necessary to erect our packing house we need no outside assistance for that, as our members stand ready to subscribe the amount twice over. It is useless for our enemies to quote history against us, and to mark out our failures to bring the question of independent packing houses in the past to a successful issue. This subject has been carefully considered and every factor in it weighed carefully. We know that we have no easy task on our hands, but we welcome the struggle. It is an evidence that the enemy is worried when he claims that he controls all the cattle on the ranches and we cannot buy any live stock. Such a statement is an absurdity. We have gone over that ground thoroughly."

There will be a meeting and a social gathering of the butchers at Fort George to-night, when, it is said, reports from other cities will be read showing that the butchers there are also ready to take independent action against the trust.

DERIDES EASTERN BUTCHERS.

Arthur Meeker, Armour's Manager, Laughs at New York Slaughterhouse Plan.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Aug. 23.—Reports were current to-day to the effect that the butchers of New York, backed, it was said, by considerable capital, were organizing to "fight the Beef Trust," and would shortly open a warm campaign against the Chicago packers, with stock yards and slaughter houses of their own as one of the prospects of the war.

Arthur Meeker, manager of the dressed beef plant of Armour & Co., laughed when asked about the butchers' combination. "Really," said Mr. Meeker, "it strikes me that the butchers are trying to make water run up hill. Any cattleman will tell you the reason for the high price of beef. Cattle, good, salable cattle, are scarce, and the scarcity has naturally caused an ascent of prices.

"What can the butchers, or anybody else for that matter, do against the workings of nature? No, the packers are not worried at all over the alleged New York combination. With cattle costing as much on the hoof as at present, the packers have other things to worry them from day to day."

ST. LOUIS BUTCHERS COMBINE.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Aug. 23.—The St. Louis butchers have formed a plan to fight the "Big Five," consisting of Armour, Swift, Cudahy, Morris, and the Schwarzschild-Sulzberger house.

The effort to combat the trust is due to the rise in prices for beef, mutton, and pork, which has caused a decrease of business. In many instances where the butchers have big contracts to fill they are losing money, and this, together with the kicks from small consumers, has driven them to action for self-protection. Meats of all descriptions have gone up from 3 to 4 cents per pound since June 1.

THE LIVE-STOCK COMBINE.

George B. Loving of Fort Worth, Texas, returned to the Waldorf-Astoria from Chicago last night, and will at once continue the organization of the Live Stock Trust. Mr. Loving's scheme, as is now well known, embraces the buying up of all the ranches and live stock in Texas and New Mexico.

Mr. Loving says that he has received many additional options. He is somewhat exercised over the fight inaugurated against the Beef Trust by the Retail Butchers' Association of this city, and was eagerly seeking all possible information concerning it.

BROOKLYN BUTCHERS TO MEET.

The retail butchers of Brooklyn will hold a meeting at 407 Bridge Street this evening for the purpose of effecting an organization. In the circular notice sent out to all the butchers, it is announced that resolutions will be formulated at the meeting, "adopting an adequate scale of prices to enable the retail butcher to make a living profit."

The Brooklyn butchers declare that they are only following the increases recently made by the wholesalers. The meeting to-night will be held under the auspices of the Retail Butchers' Mutual Protective Association of the State of New York.

Kansas City Cattle Records Broken.

KANSAS CITY, Aug. 23.—All Kansas City cattle records were broken Tuesday, when the receipts at the stock yards were 18,300 head, or 265 head more than on Sept. 20, 1898, when the previous record was established.

DANCERS SUBDUE A COACHMAN.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, Aug. 23.—Elisha Dyer is a leader of cotillions, and at the country dance given Monday night he created a "cowboy" figure, which will live in history.

The fiddler had just begun the closing numbers when a commotion was heard outside. An unruly coachman was running amuck, and as soon as the state of affairs was known there was consternation among the women. No policemen could be found, but Mr. Dyer rose to the occasion. Summoning the young men and obtaining a rope they went after the coachman w

OPINION ON THE SHAMROCK

An Expert Says the Cup Challenger Possesses Great Power.

COMPARED WITH COLUMBIA

Belief that the Visitor Is More Evenly Matched with Defender than with the New American Boat.

The racing mast of the yacht Shamrock was not stepped yesterday. However, work preparatory for stepping the mast was done. Her interior was stripped and work was done on her sides. All day a gang of her sailors was busy at the topsides, working on floats. There was some scraping done, and some touching up with green paint. The lower strake of her topsides forward is entirely bereft of paint, and the light metal supposed to contain aluminium was exposed for a length of about twenty feet.

The story published a day or two ago in THE NEW YORK TIMES as a rumor that the docking plans for the Shamrock call for twenty-two feet of water was corroborated yesterday by very good authority. This does not betray her actual draught, however, as she will, in all probability, be floated over the sill of the dry dock somewhat lighter than she will be when in full racing trim, both as to men and other weights. Still, if she is not docked until just before the races, when her big mast is in her, and she is otherwise completely rigged, the lightening will not be very material—but a few inches, perhaps—and allowance must also be made for the depth of water which she will require under her keel.

A well-known yachting sharp expressed the belief yesterday that the hull proper of the Shamrock does not draw more than between four and five feet. This is based on the official Government figures, cabled here, filed in the taking out of the yacht's papers. The depth of hold measured for tonnage purposes was stated to be 10.55 feet. While it is not known how much dead rise is concealed beneath the depth from which this measurement was taken, the fact that all indications go to show that the yacht has a very flat floor and high bilge would seem to indicate that, with her high freeboard, she may not immerse her hull more than the depth estimated.

The same authority thought that the beam of the yacht had been overestimated, and that it may prove to be rather under 25 feet than a little more, or more nearly like the Columbia than the Vigilant in the matter of beam. Some curiosity is felt as to the rudder of the Shamrock—whether it is hung on the keel or is a balanced rudder, supported by an independent frame. No light has yet been thrown on this subject.

While it is recognized that without definite information as to the Shamrock's underbody, it is impossible to draw any conclusion as to her merits as compared with the Columbia, the opinion of yachtsmen who have seen her seems to favor rather the chances of the American boat. Among the many persons who went to Erie Basin yesterday to look at the yacht were several yachting men. One of these, not speaking to be quoted by name, said:

"She seems to me to be possessed of great power. You see, her topsides are very straight, after the English idea, and this straightness is carried well forward to the bow. That gives you an idea as to the location of the turn in her bilges, and seems to indicate that she will bare well out to leeward. That means power. The shortness of her overhangs, both forward and aft, does not make her appearance so graceful as are our boats, and yet the curve of the bow from the bobstay up is certainly graceful in itself. Her lines are such, however, that she does not promise to gain much water line when heeled. Of her sail plan from the pictures I have seen of her in racing rig, and from the stepping of the mast, I must say that I think the Columbia has an advantage in having more of her canvas in the mainsail and a smaller forward triangle. The mainsail is the great consideration in windward work. We have now shortened our keels, and thus in the Columbia we have produced a boat that is quite as quick in stays as any English boat.

"The after part of the Shamrock reminds me of the Vigilant. She looks as though her beam was not less than twenty-five feet, and it may be twenty-six feet. She has several more inches freeboard, I should say, than the Columbia has, and this will enable her to lug a good deal. Altogether, however, I am of the opinion that she will be found to be more evenly matched with the Defender than with the Columbia."

There was much truck taken from the interior of the yacht yesterday, and all of it was left on her deck. She was not, therefore, lightened any by the work of stripping, and no more of her underbody was revealed. While it was thought when she arrived that she was several feet less over all than are the Columbia and the Defender, because of her short overhangs, a line was got on her length yesterday that seemed to show that she is of about the same length, or about 133 feet. The boom which came on the American Line steamship New York, and was reported to be 105 feet long, lies on the piers which the Shamrock is tied up, and reaches to within about three feet of her stern and to within about twenty-five feet of her bow. If this estimate of her over-all length is correct, it would seem to show that the Columbia, with her greater overhangs, is a little less on the water line, and that the Shamrock's water line can be but very little under thirty feet, if any.

William Crawford, the foreman of the Fife yards, at Fairlie, and an assistant, David Fife, a cousin of the designer, arrived yesterday on the steamship Aurania. They are to have a hand in fitting out the Shamrock. They were met at the pier by Mr. Barrie, and were conducted at once aboard the tug James A. Lawrence, which took them to the Erie Basin. The racing sails will arrive on the American Line steamship due Saturday, and with them will come a gang of Sailmaker Ratsey's men. It is expected that the mainmast will be stepped today under the direction of Mr. Crawford, and that the spars will be ready for the bending on of the sails as soon as the canvas arrives.

The steam yacht Erin left the dry dock early yesterday morning and was towed by the Lawrence over to Communipaw to coal. She went down to the anchorage, off Tompkinsville, later under her own steam.

Mr. Barrie yesterday made public the sailing directions under which the Shamrock and Erin came across the ocean, and these show Sir Thomas Lipton's purpose as to the matter of towing after his agreement with the Cup Committee on this side. The directions were as follows:

Greenock, July 31, 1899.

Sailing Instructions for the yachts Erin and Shamrock, while making the voyage from the Clyde to Sandy Hook.

1. Erin will only tow Shamrock in calm weather.

2. Whenever there is any wind Shamrock will proceed under sail.

3. Vessels will sail from the tail of the Bank, Greenock.

4. Vessels will proceed down the Irish Channel and rendezvous off Fastnet, if not in company, (and report at Browhead if possible.)

5. If vessels are in company, they will pass to north of Flores Island, in the Azores.

6. If vessels are not in company, they will proceed to Horta, Bay, in Fairyland, and report, waiting arrival of either vessel.

7. If vessels are not in company when in vicinity of latitude 38 north, longitude 50 west, the Erin will wait for such a time as in the opinion of the Captain of the Erin is necessary and reasonable to allow the Shamrock to join company. And after such time to proceed on voyage to New York. It is understood that ample time will be allowed Shamrock to join Erin.

8. Speed of towing will be regulated by the Captains of the Shamrock.

Some of the sailors of the Shamrock have been indisposed as a result of the change of climate and diet, the heat, and their uninterrupted work since arrival. Dr. Mackay of the Erin has them under his care aboard the tender Nonsuantuc, and says they will be well in a day or two.

Mr. Barrie says he does not know yet who will be Sir Thomas's representative aboard the American yacht during the cup races. When the additional carpenters and sailmakers arrive here, the Shamrock's complement will consist of sixty-six men. These will not all, of course, sail on her in the races. Sir Thomas will sail on her in at least one of the races, it is said, as will Mr. Fife, Mr Ratsey, and Mr. Connell, who has been referred to as one of Sir Thomas's party coming on the Campania. The total number permitted to be aboard the racers under the rules depends upon their racing lengths, three men being allowed for each five feet of racing length—the still unknown quantity which will excite the curiosity of yachtsmen until cleared up by the official measurements, which will not be taken until just before the races.

Chevalier de Martino, the marine painter who came over on the Erin, is a most enthusiastic follower of the sport, and is thoroughly posted on the history of the America's Cup. The courtesies of the New York Yacht Club have been extended to him, and he was a guest at the club's Madison Avenue home yesterday. He studied the models of the famous yachts with absorbing interest. He discussed the evolution of the present yachts from the type of the day of the America, away back in 1851, and while he admired greatly the model of the Defender, he expressed regret that in the attaining of great speed so much had been sacrificed for lightness in the modern racing machine. He appeared to think that the limit had been reached in the Shamrock, and was glad that light weather had attended her passage across the Atlantic. The Chevalier has sailed forty-three times on the Britannia with the Prince of Wales, and has been a frequent guest aboard the Meteor with the German Emperor.

It was said at the club yesterday that arrangements are now under way for the trial races off Newport between the Columbia and the Defender. There is a prospect that a number of other races between the two yachts will take place, for which special cups will be offered. The plans for these races have not yet been developed, and the particulars are therefore not ready for public announcement.

SIR THOMAS LIPTON'S IDEAS.

He Says the Shamrock Has Done Nothing Yet by Which Her Speed Can Be Estimated.

LONDON, Aug. 23.—Sir Thomas Lipton, in an interview to-day, said: "I am just as excited as a schoolboy as the race draws near. I have read the remarks of American yachting experts, many of whom have seen the Shamrock through their telescopes. But while these good people know all about yachts, they have no data upon which to base opinions except patriotic wishes.

"Any man knows that the Shamrock has done nothing yet beyond wearing down the Britannia on time allowance, and pretty easily. So, to whittle down the Shamrock's chances down to the luck of heavy weather is beside the mark, for, in my opinion, Fife has designed an all-round yacht. There is nothing absurd in the secrecy maintained. We have reasons for it.

"It is quite true I asked the Prince of Wales to witness the race. No one would be happier than he to accept the invitation. But his engagements prevented. We may yet have distinguished guests. I am not at liberty to mention their names." Continuing, Sir Thomas expressed great satisfaction with the Shamrock's crew, and added:

"Even now every man knows his station and his duty. With two skilled Captains we shall get the highest yachtsmanship. The Americans know my feelings. We want to win, and if we do I believe they will shout as loud as if the Columbia won, for our opponents are sportmen. If the Shamrock is successful, no doubt the Americans will rise to the occasion, and next year make us exert our very best efforts to retain the cup."

PARKER NOT TO SAIL SHAMROCK

Emperor William Has Forbidden His Skipper to Have Anything to Do with the Race.

LONDON, Aug. 23.—It is said that Capt. "Ben" Parker, the skipper of Emperor William's yacht Meteor, at the suggestion of Sir Thomas Lipton, the owner of the America's cup challenger Shamrock, asked his Majesty's permission to sail Shamrock in her coming races in the United States and received a reply peremptorily forbidding him to do so.

The Emperor is reported to have told Parker to have nothing whatever to do with the America's cup races, and it is added that his Majesty assigned no reason for this.

COLUMBIA READY FOR HER MAST

The Old Stick Removed—New Steel Mast Practically Finished.

BRISTOL, R. I., Aug. 23.—Everything aboard the Columbia this forenoon was in readiness for her mast to be taken out, but a delay occurred through the necessity for placing heavier blocks on the derrick of the steamer Archer, which is to be used in the work of unstepping the mast.

After three hours of hard work the Columbia's pine mast was taken out this afternoon and laid up on the wharf of the Herreshoff works at exactly 6 o'clock. It took considerable time to adjust the purchases for raising the mast, but it was accomplished at last, and the big stick came out quite easily.

The steel mast is practically finished, but quite a number of men were at work nearly all day on the new pine topmast, and had not completed their labors on it to-night. A new set of spreaders was placed on the steel mast this afternoon. The old ones, which broke and caused the accident, were of wood. The new ones are of the same material, but they are strengthened by steel braces.

The Defender came off the ways this morning and was hauled out to her moorings in the harbor.

The Defender at Newport.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, Aug. 23.—The Defender arrived from Bristol this afternoon.

THE GENESEE WINS AGAIN.

Captures Second Race of Series for Canada's Cup After Exciting Finish with the Beaver.

TORONTO, Ontario, Aug. 23.—The American challenger Genesee has another victory to her credit to-day, after a sensational and exciting finish. The course was nine miles to windward and return. The start was delayed for an hour, waiting for the wind, which had changed from northward to southwest. The wind was light and favored the challenger.

Skipper Jarvis outmanoeuvred the Genesee at the start, and took the windward position. The Beaver outpointed the Genesee, but the challenger, although making much leeway, slipped right away from the defender, and twenty minutes from the start crossed the Beaver's bows. From that time she led until the buoy was turned. After rounding the buoy the Beaver, contrary to all expectations, picked up the Genesee, and twenty-five minutes from the buoy shoved in front.

Two miles from home the Beaver caught a stiff puff of wind; she jibed and her spinnaker was set to port. She came down on the puff, cutting down the lead of 4 minutes and 20 seconds which the Genesee had, and blanketed and passed the challenger. Skipper Davis had led inshore under a balloon jib, but picking up a puff from off the land set his spinnaker to port. He slipped right past the Beaver and landed home a winner by 300 yards. The defender lost the wind almost completely during the last half mile. The official time:

Boat.	Start.	Buoy.	Finish.
Genesee	12:21:00	3:15:19	5:06:57
Beaver	12:21:01	3:16:38	5:07:36

Elapsed time:

	1st Leg.	2d Leg.	Total.
Genesee	2:54:19	1:51:38	4:45:57
Beaver	2:55:38	1:50:58	4:46:36

NEWPORT YACHT RACES.

Carolina and Vaquero Now Left in the Stillman Cup Contest.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, Aug. 23.—The thirty-footers finished the semi-finals this morning for the contest cup offered by James A. Stillman. This morning's first start was with a southerly wind over the Dyer's Island course. The four boats sailed in pairs, with the following results:

Start at 11:02.

Boat and Owner.	Finish.	Elapsed Time.
Carolina, Pembroke Jones	2:32:36	3:30:36
Dorothy, H. P. Whitney	2:35:41	3:33:41

Start at 11:07.

Vaquero III., Herman B. Duryea	2:36:09	3:29:09
Esperanza, H. O. Havemeyer, Jr.	2:48:50	3:41:50

Ralph N. Ennis sailed the Esperanza in the absence of the owner. The final race will occur to-day between the Carolina and Vaquero III., and the winner in this will be awarded the cup.

This afternoon the thirty-footers raced for a sweepstakes over the same course, with the wind still southerly, starting at 3:59 o'clock. The summary:

Boat and Owner.	Finish.	Elapsed Time.
Pollywog, A. H. Paget	5:07:27	1:43:27
Hera, R. N. Ellis	5:07:58	1:48:58
Asahi, Lloyd Warren	5:08:09	1:49:09
Veda, Cornelius Vanderbilt, Jr.	5:08:27	1:49:27
Wawa, Reginald Brooks	5:08:53	1:49:53
Esperanza, H. O. Havemeyer, Jr.	5:16:36	1:57:37

KNICKERBOCKER TEAM LOSES.

Defeated by the Canadians at Cricket by Small Margin.

Special to The New York Times.

TORONTO, Ontario, Aug. 23.—The Knickerbocker Athletic Club cricket team of New York recorded the second defeat of their Canadian tour here to-day, having as their opponents the Parkdale-St. Albans, who won the game by the small margin of eighteen runs.

For the visitors, G. A. Gittens played a good, steady innings of 25 runs; Archie Gunn hit hard and vigorously for 17, T. G. Clarke played a fine innings of 13. J. F. Curran was the only other double-figure scorer, with 10. For the Knickerbockers, F. F. Kelby did some splendid bowling, taking 8 wickets for 50 runs.

THE FUTURITY CANDIDATES

Eyes of the Sporting World Fixed on the Probable Starters.

BIG FIELD THAT LACKS CLASS

Some of the Formidable Two-Year-Olds Were Trained at Saratoga—Quartered Near Sheepshead.

All of the two-year-olds that will try for the rich Futurity at Sheepshead Bay Saturday, when the Coney Island Jockey Club opens its Fall meeting, are now quartered in the vicinity of the course over which the struggle will be made. The youngsters that were trained at Saratoga have reached New York after a good rest at the spa, and are quartered at Sheepshead Bay, Gravesend, or Brighton Beach.

The season at Saratoga will end to-morrow, and the regular patrons of the sport who made the trip to the spa when the Brighton Beach meeting closed will welcome the change of scene back to Sheepshead Bay, for the present season, they say, has been one of the worst for in-and-out performances that Saratoga has ever known.

Saturday's programme will be rich in offerings, for, besides the Futurity, the biggest two-year-old event of the year, there will be decided the Fall Handicap and the Inaugural Steeplechase. The Futurity, of course, is the chief topic of interest among the turfmen now, but only because of its richness. There is likely to be a large field to contest for the valuable prize, but a lot with less class probably never before raced for a Futurity. The season has not produced a really high-class two-year-old, but there are still a few left in the training stables that have not faced the barrier, and if there is a youngster of class in the season's crop it may be among these few. Early in the season several two-year-olds gave promise of being high-class animals, but they have beaten each other so often and under such peculiar conditions that the task of selecting the best one in the lot is well-nigh hopeless. Sadducee, who was purchased very cheaply by the Kensico stable out of the string Trainer Mossom brought to Aqueduct for Marcus Daly, has won all of his races, and has the stain of only a disqualification to mar his otherwise unbroken string of victories, but he has not been pitted against the best of the youngsters that have shown, and there is little chance to tell his real worth until he meets some of them. In all of his races he has won handily enough, but he is not eligible for the Futurity, so the struggle will not show him up against the best of the poor lot that will start.

Some of the youngsters that are looked upon as the most formidable of those who will muster under the starter's orders for the Futurity have been in the hands of their trainers at Saratoga undergoing a special preparation for the big stake. There are others, however, that have been working quietly on the Long Island tracks while the rail birds have been at Saratoga, watching the big strings of racers there, and these home-trained two-year-olds have shown work that will give them some steady support when booking on the race begins.

Old William Hayward, who has ridden, trained, and raced horses for many years, is quite sure that the filly Musette, which he is training for J. S. Ferguson, will be able to give any candidate in the field a hard argument on Futurity Day, and there are many who have seen her in training and who noted the easy manner in which she won during the closing week at Brighton Beach who agree with Mr. Hayward. John J. Hyland, who has a fair animal in Brigadier, and Tom Green, who is training Plucky for the Regina stable, are among those who think their charges will get the large end of the Futurity purse, but the candidates most in favor with the "regulars" are at Saratoga, and every trial they get is eagerly made note of by careful watchers. Doublet will probably be the representative of James R. Keene, and from his showing early in the year he should be a dangerous candidate. He is one of the few sons of Mr. Keene's favorite, Domino, who died last year, and his owner would probably be willing to forfeit a sum equal to first money in order to lead the way home in the richest two-year-old event of the year.

A colt at Saratoga that has attracted considerable attention by his fast work, especially by his trial gallops with Doublet, is Chacornac, owned by James Rowe. He is a good-looking colt, and on Thursday was sent to the post for the first time in order that he might be schooled to run in company. He was entered in a five-furlong race, and won very easily in the splendid time of 1:00¾. The manner in which he beat what was a fair field, as two-year-olds go this year, raised his stock considerably in the eyes of the handicappers, and he will probably be liberally supported for the big race.

Chacornac, however, shared the fate of a number of the horses that were shipped from Saratoga, and showed that he had suffered on the trip when he reached his stable at Sheepshead Bay on Tuesday.

William C. Whitney doubtless will place his hopes in Killashandra, and as she is a very speedy filly her claims to consideration will be backed up by the opinion of a number of trainers.

Green B. Morris has hopes of sending his colt Modrine to the post in fit condition to win, and he has told his friends at Saratoga that he has a grand chance, but Modrine is being prepared by slow stages at the Gravesend track, and only the local watchers have a line on his speed. So sure is Mr. Morris that his colt will win that he has gone West to seek a rider for him. All good boys of the required weight in the East have been engaged.

There are more owners than Mr. Morris who have been worried about the question of jockeys. J. S. Ferguson did not know whom to get to ride Musette, but on Tuesday he secured Clayton. Hennessy will have the mount on Oketiee, John Boden's entry, and Tural will probably ride Gulden.

Gulden will probably be the only string to John E. Madden's bow, for David Garrick, his other candidate, has been purchased by Pierre Lorillard and was prepared at Saratoga to run in his new owner's colors. Gulden, however, has a good turn of speed, and his owner, who has won a great many stake races, may be lucky enough to add the Futurity to the list.

The Knight of Rhodes, owned by W. C. Eustis, will in all likelihood be a starter, for he has had a long preparation at Saratoga, and his work has been fast enough to encourage his trainer, W. P. Burch. Those who know him realize that the ways of John J. McCafferty are mysterious, and that there is seldom any leakage of information when he has a good thing, and some few who have seen the owner-jockey-trainer's candidate Homespun at her track work predict that he is preparing another coup like the one with Queenie Trowbridge a few years ago, when he gave the betting ring at Monmouth Park a severe shock. The filly he splendidly bred, her sire being Hanover and her dam Spinaway. Her racing ancestry is something to conjure with, and if blood will tell she will make a gallant bid for the prize. She has never faced the flag, but she works well in her trials in company.

The Scotchman is W. H. Clark's candidate, and "Pittsburg Phil" will depend upon the speed of Prestidigitator. Bromley & Co. will start Iroquois Belle, a filly by Iroquois, out of Yorkville Belle, but up to date she has shown only poorly in her races. John Daly may start His Royal Highness, who is a fair colt.

RESULTS AT SARATOGA.

SARATOGA, Aug. 23.—There was a large attendance at the Saratoga track this afternoon. The weather was threatening, but the track was in good condition. Only two favorites won, Lady Massey and Clonsilla. Dr. Eichberg carried the money in the second. The Barrister cut out the work at the start, K. C. B. being well up. When they straightened out for home Burns brought Sea Lion through and won cleverly.

Meadowthorpe and Galathee were even favorites for the mile race. Myth, an outside chance, at 6 to 1, beat them both without any trouble. The fourth race was simply Clonsilla. Lackland fretted at the post, as did Charentus and the start was long delayed.

Olinda, another good thing, came up in the fifth race, settling La Vega, who, with Strathmaker, was the choice.

The summary:

FIRST RACE.—Six furlongs. Lady Massey, 106 pounds, (Maher,) 9 to 5, first; Tar Hill, 109, (Sullivan,) 2 to 1, second; Post Haste, 109, (Clawson,) 8 to 1, third. Time—1:15¼. Innovator, Vohicer, and Dear Heart also ran.

SECOND RACE.—Seven furlongs. Sea Lion, 108 pounds, (Burns,) 4 to 1, first; K. C. B., 108, (McCue,) 15 to 1, second; The Barrister, 108, (Maher,) 10 to 1, third. Time—1:28⅘. Dr. Eichberg, Alice Nice, Dr. Nembula, and Compensation also ran.

THIRD RACE.—One mile. Myth, 108 pounds, (Clawson,) 6 to 1, first; Galathee, 93, (Wilson,) 2 to 1, second; Judge Wardell, 103, (Maher,) 6 to 1, third. Time—1:41⅘. Bardella, Meadowthorpe, and Whiepress also ran.

FOURTH RACE.—One and one-sixteenth miles. Clonsilla, 100 pounds, (McCue,) 9 to 5, first; Charentus, 114, (Clawson,) 3 to 1, second; The Star of Bethlehem, 103, (Dupee,) 6 to 1, third. Time—1:48. Beau Ideal, Bon Ino, and Lackland also ran.

FIFTH RACE.—Five furlongs. Olinda, 103 pounds, (Maher,) 4 to 1, first; La Vega, 103, (McCue,) 9 to 5, second; Kickumbob, 103, (Bullman,) 20 to 1, third. Time—1:01⅘. Strathmaker, Ghetto, Allaire, Plohn, Gratia, and Firelock also ran.

The Card at Saratoga.

FIRST RACE.—Five furlongs. Rockton, Ghetto, Joe McGee, The Driver, Proait, Kickumbob, each 107 pounds; Albonita, Olinda, 104.

SECOND RACE.—Selling, one mile. Compensation, Leando, each 109 pounds; Country Dance, Galahad, 104; Diminutive, 99.

THIRD RACE.—Six and a half furlongs. Hanwell, 122 pounds; Star of Bethlehem, 119; L'Alouette, 117; Duke of Middleburg, 117; Meehanus, Compensation, Cormorant, 112; Exit, Queen of Song, 107; Limelight, 102.

FOURTH RACE.—Pepper Stake, five and a half furlongs. Mesmerist, Maribert, each 128 pounds; Waring, Sardine, 114; Mr. Jersey, 104; La Tosca II., 101.

FIFTH RACE.—Selling, one mile. Bob White, 106 pounds; Maurice, 105; Athamas, Hampden, 101; Lucky Star, 100; Miss Patron, 98; Cabrillo, Nearest, 96; Hardly, 95; Red Spider, Frohman, 93; Cathedral, 90; Weller, 88; Wine Press, Leando, 86.

READVILLE HARNESS RACES.

Stake Race Is Unfinished, Three Horses Having Won Two Heats Each—Finishes in Other Heats.

READVILLE, Mass., Aug. 23.—The Massachusetts Stake of $10,000 value, the biggest event on the card at to-day's Grand Circuit racing on the Readville track, by decision of the judges at dark, is unfinished, and three horses have an equal chance to win it to-morrow, with two heats each.

The race was, without question, one of the finest exhibitions ever seen on this or any other track, for the class, and the judges' decision found favor and objection alike from the excited throng which had poured out upon the track in the gathering fog and darkness.

The day was lowering, but the crowd at the track was the biggest yet. The track was quite mealy from last night's rain, and was made very heavy later by a drizzle and fog which came in from the sea.

The stake race brought out fifteen starters, with Bonnatella (2:10¼) the strong favorite, in the fifteenth place, Fred Kohl (2:07¾) sixth, Tom Boy (2:11¼) eleventh, and Queen Alfred (2:12¾) at the pole. With such a crowd, starting the heats was no sinecure.

In the 2:18 trot Tyson drove the favorite, King Albert, to win, after a very fast first heat. The 2:12 pace went to Frank Jones's Who Is It, the first race of the season for the gelding.

The 2:14 pace is unfinished, Art Alco, the favorite, having been distanced in the first heat after breaking at the start, and then coming to a standstill under the wire. The summary:

2:13 Class.—Trotting; the Massachusetts Stakes; (unfinished.)

Lecco, blk. s., by Bonnie Boy, (Etheridge)	3	3	7	1	1 2
Tom Boy, b. m., by Edgomark, (Marsh)	1	1	4	12	12 3
Charley Herr, b. s., by Alfred G., (Kelly)	2	2	1	2	2 1
Bonnatella, b. m., (Ames)	7	5	2	4	4 ro
Surpol, g. s., (Curry)	4	4	3	3	7 ro
Tudor Chimes, b. g.	9	12	14	6	3 ro
Queen Alfred, b. m.	10	6	5	9	11 ro
Lady Geraldine, b. m.	6	10	13	5	15 ro
Greenbrino, b. s.	5	7	10	8	13 ro
Fred Kohl, blk. s.	8	11	11	13	5 ro
Bel Esprit, b. g.	13	8	6	10	14 ro
Success, g. g.	11	15	12	15	6 ro
Nancy King, b. m.	12	9	8	7	10 ro
Chanty, c. g.	14	13	15	14	8 ro
Royal Baron, br. s.	15	14	9	14	9 ro

Time—2:11; 2:10½; 2:12; 2:13¼; 2:10⅜; 2:12½.

2:18 Class.—Pacing; purse, $1,000.

King Albert, b. s., by King Nutwood, (Tyson)	1	1
Belle Cannon, b. m., (Biggs)	2	3
Actuary, br. s., (Cherrier)	6	2
Doctor L., ro. g., (McDonald)	4	5
Bud Stout, b. g.	9	4
Governor Bushnell, b. g.	5	8
Flossie Baron, b. m.	7	6
Edward S., ch. g.	11	7
Ituna, b. m.	8	10
Rana, g. m.	10	9
Charley Logue, b. g.	3	dr

Time—2:13¾; 2:15.

2:12 class; trotting; purse, $1,000.

Who Is It, g. g., by Nutwood Wilkes-Lassie Jean, (Marsh)	1	1
Queechy, b. s., by Alcyone, (Burch)	3	2
Owyhee, b. s., (McHenry)	2	5
Kate McCracken, b. m., (Earing)	6	3
Silver Plate, g. g.	4	4
Van Zandt, b. m.	4	7
Georgeanna, b. m.	5	10
Ruby, b. m.	14	6
Carlyle Carne, g. g.	7	14
Dorothea S., blk. m.	12	8
Ed Lock, b. g.	9	11
Ben H., ch. g.	11	9
May Fern, ch. m.	10	13
Robert J., b. g.	13	12

Time—2:10½; 2:12.

2:14 class; pacing; purse, $3,000, (unfinished.)

Daniel, b. m., by Alexander, (Spear)	1	1
Johnny Agan, b. s., (Miller)	2	2
Dombey, Jr., br. s., (L. McDonald)	3	4
Coleen, ch. m., (W. Cook)	4	3
Journeyman, br. s.	5	5
Scapegoat, b. g.	8	6
Maximillan, br. s.	6	10
Blaze Boy, ch. g.	9	7
Melson, b. g.	7	9
Helen R., blk m.	11	8
Handy, b. g.	10	11
Art Alco, b. g.	dis.	

Time—2:09½; 2:10.

PATCHEN BEATS GENTRY.

Pacers Race in Slow Time on the Goshen Track.

GOSHEN, N. Y., Aug. 23.—The second day's races at the Goshen Driving Park drew a crowd of more than 12,000 people. The $2,000 stake race between the great pacers John R. Gentry (2:00¼) and Joe Patchen (2:01¼) excited the greatest interest. The first heat was declared a dead heat in 2:08. In the second, Patchen won in 2:09, and in the third he reached the wire several lengths ahead of Gentry, who broke several times. Patchen drew the pole at the outset. The race, while an exciting one, was disappointing to the masses, who expected to see Gentry do better work.

In the last heat of the 2:18 class, Teresa B. was disqualified for mixing gaits. Following are the summaries:

2:23 Class.—Trotting; Parkway Farm Stakes. $1,600.

Farris, b. g., by Anteo, (Browne)	1	1	6 1
Firewood, b. g., (Kline)	3	3	1 2
Maid Thorne, br. m., (Lockwood)	2	2	5 5
Sable Alcyoner, blk. m., (Halstead)	5	4	2 3
Zazona, b. m., (Murray)	4	5	4 4
Lady Wellington, ch. m., (Andrews)	6	6	3 6
Vanity, blk. m., (Sargent)	7	7	7 6
Princess May, b. m., (Atwood)	Dis.		

Time—2:18; 2:17¼; 2:20¾; 2:20.

2:18 Class.—Trotting; purse $800.

Nimrod, ch. g., by Alcantara, (Maxfield)	2	1	1
Ivandoff, b. g., (Emery)	5	3	2 2
George C., br. g., (Coates)	2	8	7 4
Pierrot, b. h., (Phalen)	7	5	4 3
Midway Prince, blk. h., (Sheeley)	4	6	6 5
Candy, blk. m., (Driscoll)	8	4	5 6
Teresa B., ch. m., (Ivers)	3	1	3dis
Margin, b. m., (Bowne)	6	7	dr
Burlingame, br. h., (Brown)	dis		

Time—2:18; 2:16¼; 2:18¾; 2:19.

Match Race.—Pacing; purse, $2,000.

Joe Patchen, (Haws)	0	1	1
John R. Gentry, (Andrews)	0	2	2

Time—2:08; 2:09; 2:15½.

TROTTING MARE KILLED.

Neck Broken in a Race—Her Driver Injured.

Special to The New York Times.

READING, Aug. 23.—Belle Ives, a valuable mare, owned by Burr A. Wilson of York, Penn., was killed while racing at the Shillington Driving Park, near this city, this afternoon.

In the second heat of the 2:25 class Ada S., owned by A. Snyder of Allentown, Penn., fell, and before the driver of Belle Ives could turn out of the way the mare ran over Ada S., turning a complete somersault, breaking her neck and injuring her driver, Mr. Wilson. Ada S. was also badly injured.

THE NEWPORT HORSE SHOW.

Two Hundred Additional Entries This Year—Preparations in Progress —Will Open Sept. 4.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, Aug. 23.—Owing to the fact of there being 200 additional entries in the Horse Show this year, about 550 in all, the committee are obliged to announce that on Sept. 5 and 6 the show will open at 10:30 o'clock A. M. and continue to 12:30 o'clock, when a recess will be taken until 2 o'clock. Sept. 4 will be the opening day, and the first class on the programme will be called at 2 o'clock. The large classes, as it will be impossible to judge each entire class at once, will have to be judged in two or three sections.

The work of erecting the various stands for the Horse Show at the Casino began this morning.

TEST FOR EMPIRE CITY TRACK.

Horsemen Invited to See Cobwebs Trot an Exhibition Half Mile.

Secretary Toman of the Empire City Trotting Club has invited horsemen to visit the new track which ex-Corporation Counsel William H. Clark has built between Mount Vernon and Yonkers, next Saturday, to witness a half-mile exhibition by Nathan Straus's Cobwebs, 2:12. Mr. Straus will drive his speedy chestnut, and as the latter's speed is just on edge now, his exhibition will be a good test of the speed of the track. The track builders claim that the new track will be faster than any in the East.

The exhibition probably also will give the horsemen an opportunity to judge what chance Cobwebs will have in the race for the Speedway Cup. James L., 2:09½; Luxon, 2:11½; Iron Bar, 2:11¾; New Castle, 2:11¾, and McMillan, 2:17½, are among the others nominated for the Speedway Cup race. Nominations to the event closed on Monday. James L., who was nominated by George W. Grote, is being prepared by Isaac Fleming. He has been in retirement a long time.

Fred Gerken's brown gelding Luxon, by Chichester, is being keyed up at Poughkeepsie. He is credited with having shown a mile in 2:11 in his work at Poughkeepsie, and his owner believes he will surely win.

McMillan, the bay gelding by Norval, is also in Isaac Fleming's stable, and he will be driven by his owner, Dr. J. T. Moore. A Speedway crack that is almost as well known along the Harlem River speeding ground is J. W. Cornish's New Castle. Jerome Whelpley is giving him a thorough preparation at White Plains.

ON THE BASEBALL FIELD.

Cincinnatis and Pittsburg Break Even Chicagos Win and Lose—Louisvilles Easily Defeat Clevelands.

How the Clubs Stand.

Clubs.	Won.	Lost.	P. C.
Brooklyn	70	35	.667
Philadelphia	68	41	.624
Boston	66	41	.617
Baltimore	64	41	.610
St. Louis	60	49	.550
Cincinnati	58	48	.547
Chicago	56	52	.519
Pittsburg	54	55	.495
Louisville	48	59	.449
New York	45	58	.437
Washington	36	71	.336
Cleveland	18	93	.162

Results of League Games Yesterday.

Pittsburg, 5; Cincinnati, 2, (first game.)
Cincinnati, 5; Pittsburg, 3, (second game.)
St. Louis, 8; Chicago, 7, (first game.)
Chicago, 12; St. Louis, 7, (second game.)
Louisville, 13; Cleveland, 3.

Games To-day.

New York in Cleveland.
Brooklyn in Chicago.
Boston in Pittsburg.
Washington in Cincinnati.
Baltimore in Louisville.
Philadelphia in St. Louis.

CINCINNATI, Aug. 23.—Leever, Pittsburg's pitcher, was effective in the first game, while Hawley was hit hard. The Cincinnatis won the second by timely batting. Scores:

FIRST GAME.

Cincinnati	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	—2
Pittsburg	0	0	0	2	2	0	0	1	0	—5

Base hits—Cincinnati, 5; Pittsburg, 12. Errors—Cincinnati, 5; Pittsburg, 1. Batteries—Cincinnati, Howley and Peitz; Pittsburg, Leever and Schriver.

SECOND GAME.

Cincinnati	0	0	0	3	0	0	2	.	.	—5
Pittsburg	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	3	—6

Base hits—Cincinnati, 9; Pittsburg, 9. Errors—Cincinnati, 2; Pittsburg, 1. Batteries—Cincinnati, Breitenstein and Peitz; Pittsburg, Hoffer and Schriver. Umpires, Messrs. O'Day and McGarr.

Two Games in St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 23.—St. Louis and Chicago broke even to-day. St. Louis made a grand finish in the first game, winning out after the score was 7 to 2 against them. McBride's unsteady pitching was mainly responsible for the loss of the second game. Scores:

FIRST GAME.

St. Louis	2	0	0	0	1

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TWELVE PAGES.

THE TRANSVAAL.

The announcement that "war is inevitable" in South Africa is a most lame and impotent conclusion from the previous accounts. Moreover, war is not inevitable, and, if it comes, the party responsible for it before the world will be the stronger party.

There is really no escape from this conclusion. Nobody doubts that Great Britain can crush and exterminate the republic of the Boers. That is precisely the reason why Great Britain, as the stronger party, as the party, in the last resort, of irresistible strength, should convince, in the first place, herself, in the second place the world at large, that she has no choice but to fight, in order to convince these poor, hidebound, Bible-reading, otherwise illiterate, Boers that the right is on her side. The conclusion is revolting, and, for that reason, there must be a strong disinclination, on the part of disinterested observers, to believe that it can be correct.

Always this fact is to be borne in mind that "Oom PAUL," that President KRUEGER, is a very intelligent as well as a forcible person, and that he will not risk a serious collision with the British Empire unless he is absolutely forced to it to retain his ascendency at home. It is the business of the British Government, as the stronger party, not to make things hard for him, but to make things easy for him:

It 's glorious
To have a giant's strength, but it is tyrannous
To use it like a giant.

That is a poetical proposition which may just now very well commend itself as a prosaic proposition and as a maxim of "practical politics" to Mr. JOSEPH CHAMBERLAIN and his associates. The power of Great Britain is so evident and overwhelming that it carries with it the responsibility of averting war. No matter what an anachronism the Government of the Transvaal may be, no matter how just the grievances of the "Outlanders" may be, the responsibility goes with the power, and the responsibility of Great Britain is to settle her disputes with the Transvaal without a resort to arms.

THE GOLD STANDARD.

The gold standard is already established by law, and no further enactment can establish it any more thoroughly or prevent political assault upon it in 1900. Nothing is possible to Congress at the next session, so far as that matter goes, except to re-enact the act of 1873, which made the "gold dollar the unit of value," and took away from silver the privilege of free coinage. This act, which is the special object of Democratic attack as the "Crime of 1873," is already the law of the land, and there is no danger of its repeal or amendment except by a Democratic Congress and President.—The Sun.

Is there anybody who doubts that the gold standard is established now, and without any further regulations must be maintained? Why is it that all sorts of currency reformers seem anxious to ignore or minimize the provision of the act of July 14, 1890:

"That upon demand of the holders of any of the Treasury notes herein provided for the Secretary of the Treasury shall, under such regulations as he may prescribe, redeem such notes in gold or silver coin at his discretion, it being the established policy of the United States to maintain the two metals on a parity with each other upon the present legal ratio, or such ratio as may be provided for by law."

It was the judgment of Republicans generally when this act was passed that no enactment could be framed which would make it more clearly the duty of the Secretary of the Treasury to maintain silver and any paper representing silver at a parity with gold. That official could without question be impeached and removed for refusing to perform his duty in that respect if he should at any time decline to do everything in his power to maintain other currency at par with gold. The gold standard is established already, and it may well be doubted if it could possibly be more firmly or surely established by law than it is now. —The Tribune.

These Republican doctors disagree. The Sun says that the gold standard was established in the United States by the act of 1873, which dropped the silver dollar from the list of authorized coins and declared the gold dollar to be "the unit of value."

The Tribune stoutly insists that the gold standard was established by the declaration of the Sherman act about the policy of maintaining the two metals on a parity.

Really, good neighbors, is there not some doubt about this gold standard when you differ so widely as to the date and manner of its establishment? If the thing is a fact, why is there any doubt about it in the public mind? Why does Representative BABCOCK, a Republican and a member of the committee that is preparing the currency bill that will embody the Republican policy, say that "there will be no mincing words in the declaration in favor of the gold standard"? Why does the United States Government itself in its official publications classify this country with the double-standard nations? In the report of the Director of the Mint there is to be found a table which shows the "monetary systems and approximate stocks of money in the aggregate and per capita in the principal countries of the world." In the column headed "monetary system" the entry opposite the United States is "gold and silver," which is also the entry opposite France and other countries having the double standard. Opposite Great Britain and other gold standard countries the entry is "gold." Is it objected that "monetary system" has not the same meaning as "standard"? But in the table which gives the value of foreign coins the word "standard" is frankly used opposite the very same countries that in the other table are set down as having a gold and silver monetary system, of which the United States is one. The Government appears to be misinformed about its standard. It will be instructed by the learned though disagreeing expositions of our neighbors, The Tribune and The Sun.

It is perfectly well known that in fact and practice the gold standard has existed in this country since 1834. That is, gold has been the measure which the people, consciously or unconsciously, have employed in trade. During the suspension of specie payments we were upon a paper basis nominally, but the daily quotations of the premium on gold kept that metal before the people as the standard measure of value. But to have a gold standard by the dominant laws of trade and to have that standard established and made fixed and recognizable by statute law are two very different things. It is unspeakably sad and awkward to have a gold standard so uncertain of origin and hazy of nature that leading Republican organs are seventeen years apart in fixing the date of its establishment.

There is no such deplorable uncertainty about the standard of value in England. We quote from the act of 1816 establishing the single gold standard:

And whereas at various times heretofore the coins of this realm of gold and silver have been equally a legal tender for payments to any amount, and great inconvenience has arisen from both those precious metals being concurrently the standard measure of value and equivalent of property; and it is expedient that the gold coin made according to the indentures of the mint should henceforth be the sole standard measure of value and legal tender for payment, without any limitation of amount, and that the silver coin should be a legal tender to a limited amount only, for the facility of exchange and commerce;

Be it therefore enacted that from and after the passing of this act the gold coin of this realm shall be and shall be considered and is hereby declared to be the only legal tender for payments, except as hereinafter provided.

The Russian coinage law of June 7, 1899, declares, in its third section: "The Russian monetary system is based on gold." There is no room for any mistake there.

If the gold standard already exists in this country would there be any harm in saying so in a couple of lines in the statute book? We know of but one argument against it that is made by actual or nominal adherents of the cause of sound money. That is the Republican partisan argument. Establish the single gold standard by statute and the silver issue would be killed dead. The Republican managers do not want it killed dead. They want to keep it alive because it is surely good for one more victory.

If the bill brought in at the next session of Congress fails to establish the gold standard unmistakably by a declaratory section the omission will be cowardly and dangerous. An express statutory declaration that the monetary standard of this country is gold alone and that all obligations of whatever nature shall be settled by that standard would be honest legislation. Anything short of that will be an evidence of a desire to keep the 16 to 1 issue alive for partisan ends.

THE DEWEY RECEPTION.

When the Municipal Assembly made about the only unanimous and spontaneous grant of public money they have made for any object, in the form of a grant of $150,000 for the reception to Admiral DEWEY, a great part of the public stood aghast. We made ourselves the organ of that part of the public. It did seem too monstrous that the same Municipal Legislature which had been "holding up" projects of the most obvious public utility, even of the clearest public necessity, should, all of a sudden, show this willingness to disburse so large a sum for what, on the face of it, looked like a municipal "junket" of the kind with which, in the old days, before we took away, in self-defense, the power of the old "co-ordinate branch," New Yorkers were well acquainted. A retrospective vision arose of hacks, champagne, and kid gloves for Aldermen and Councilmen, and the womankind and personal and political cronies of Aldermen and Councilmen.

That is what sad experience led people to expect, and what without much doubt the Aldermen and Councilmen who so effusively voted for the appropriation themselves expected. But "people" have been disappointed and the members of the Municipal Assembly have been baffled. The appropriation has by some means been diverted to public and civic ends. We are not quite clear how, though we largely suspect President GUGGENHEIMER. But, whoever has done it, the thing has been well done. One-sixth of the whole appropriation, it is said, will be exhausted in the erection of the triumphal arch at Madison Square, of which only the mechanical work will have to be paid for, and for which the artistic work has, with so commendable a public spirit, been volunteered at the expense of the artists. It is only decent to acknowledge that this public spirit has been most handsomely met by the city officials, who have agreed that the erection of the arch ought not to have any taint or suspicion of jobbery about it. The mural painters will no doubt account for a good deal more of the appropriation. If their representatives are sensible men as well as artists they will have an opportunity of controlling, with the other artistic societies, the whole pageant in its decorative aspects. Every householder on the line of march will pay attention to what they say. And, if they will appoint a sub-committee to go over the line of march and make suggestions to the householders, whether of the primary brownstone stratum or of the later and more varied building materials of the west side, what kind and color of private adornment would go best with the particular environment and contribute most to the general effect, there is no question that the householders would endeavor to forward their views.

If the $150,000 gleefully appropriated by the Municipal Assembly is to be spent on these lines no reasonable and intelligent citizen would begrudge it. And very evidently a large part of it, the larger part of it, is to be so spent. All of us must lament the illness which has kept Gen. BUTTERFIELD from taking part in the recent deliberations of the Committee on Plan and Scope, and rejoice that the latest indications are that he will presently be able to rejoin it. There is really a good deal concerned in this Dewey reception. First, there is concerned the reputation of New York as a pageant-making city. Secondly, there is concerned the "solidarity" of the three millions of Greater New York, whose first common function this will be.

POPULISTS AND DEMOCRATS.

A Washington Populist represents to a newspaper correspondent that the minds of the leaders of his party are divided about the policy of holding their convention and nominating BRYAN before the Democrats nominate him, in order, as he says, to force the hands of the Democrats.

This is the article known all over the world as humbug. The Populists will never nominate in advance of the Democrats. They have no need to, and they know it would be bad policy.

The Populist Party is made up of paranoiacs, calamity howlers, men who carry statistical tables in their hats, cranks, unshaven and unshorn men terrible with hair, an uncouth and grotesque multitude. Knowing that they could never elect a President in their own name they managed to seize upon the name, trade marks, and good-will of the Democratic Party. They put that party forward with one of their own chosen Populists as a candidate in 1896, hoping that the people might be deceived. Then at the proper time they indorsed the nomination.

They will play the game in the same way next year. A Populist nomination of BRYAN in advance of the Democratic Convention would finish him if anything could.

THE DREYFUS TRIAL.

There does not seem now to be any doubt of the reality of M. LABORI's convalescence. He put in evidence yesterday a very impressive testimony to his robustness of body and mind.

Of course, it was not gentlemanlike or officerlike or humane or decent for the court-martial to proceed in his absence, when his absence was so evidently not due to any fault of his own. He had never tried this particular case before, but he had, in the course of his chivalrous defense of ZOLA, familiarized himself with every detail of it. Moreover, he had so treated the courts before which the case of ZOLA had been brought that, though they had and exercised the power of condemning his client without any regard to the law or the facts, he had reserved and exercised the right to hold them up to the contempt of the civilized world. No wonder these epauletted magistrates who are sitting in judgment on DREYFUS should have hailed the opportunity to go on with the case in his absence. Their decision was outrageous, indecent, inhumane. But it promised themselves, for a certain time, immunity.

They are in a curious and pathetic position, these microscopic martinets who hold and occupy the bench at Rennes as though it were a "position." Of course, every one of them knows now that DREYFUS is innocent. But how to declare it without making themselves "rats" in the great trades union of the French Army. On the other hand, how to declare him guilty without not merely stultify themselves, which apparently no French officer particularly minds in defense of "the honor of the army," but also without inviting a popular onslaught on the army, as an association of forgers and perjurers, which the army could not withstand. Let us stop, in this tumult of events, to wipe away the sympathetic tear that rises on behalf of Col. JOUAUST and his colleagues. They are in a very difficult situation.

SANFORD AND HIS DUPES.

The recent pitiable goings-on at the so-called Temple of Truth on a sandhill in the State of Maine have been of a kind to dishearten the philanthropist and discourage the patriot. For what hope, one might argue in a fit of dejection caused by reading the reports of the victories of this latest of vulgar charlatans, can there be for people who in an era of widespread enlightenment are so easily and willingly duped—what may not happen to the land they populate? But the folly of SANFORD's victims must not be taken quite so seriously.

Perhaps Maine, with its few large cities and the remoteness of many of its villages from centres of civilization, is more liable to outbreaks of this kind than many of the other older States, but it is scarcely worth while to consider that point, for the religious mania produced by the method of psychological suggestion by SANFORD differs in degree rather than in kind from the emotional excitement caused in religious "revivals" conducted under auspices less dubiously religious and affecting people of greater intelligence. We have often frankly expressed the opinion that the ordinary "revival" meeting, with its destructive effect on modesty and decent reticence, and the nervous and emotional strain it produces upon people who fall under its influence, does more harm than good, and even if that objection did not hold against the "revival" in its purest form, conducted by persons whose sincerity is beyond question, the fact that it serves always as a precedent and as some sort of an excuse for proceedings such as these at Shiloh ought to deprive it of the support of all thinking Christians.

It is perfectly true, as one of our readers intimated in a communication printed yesterday, that the worst harm such charlatans as SANFORD do is not to their immediate dupes, but to the cause of Christian faith; and in a lesser degree the same thing is true of the "revival." As for the ignorance and folly of SANFORD's victims one need not go to the Old Testament and Moab and the Groves of Baal for precedents. Since the settlement of New England that part of the country has been as prolific of queer sects and preposterous forms of faith, denominated Christian, as Italy was of so-called heresies in the Middle Ages. The Jerkers gave way, within the memory of men now living, to the Millerites, and the Second Adventists were powerful even in enlightened Massachusetts.

The story told in the dispatches from near the scene of SANFORD's doings is an old story, except in a few of its pitiable details. It illustrates once more the emotional insanity which can so easily be produced in large crowds. Doubtless the new seer has the quality called magnetism, a gift frequently possessed by the coarsest kind of men. His influence over his followers seems to be complete. They lie prone and he walks on their bodies; they shower money upon him (he ought to have a comfortable little fortune laid away by this time); they trust him implicitly. As usual, too, his imaginative gift seems to be inconsiderable; perhaps a vivid imagination capable of poetic flights would unfit a man for SANFORD's chosen work.

The only moral to be fairly drawn from these proceedings is one that could not be too forcibly urged upon intelligent members of nearly every denomination of the Christian Church, that they, or their kind, are not without responsibility in such matters. Their good sense is often offended by outbreaks of emotional religion which they nevertheless feel bound to countenance for the good that may be forthcoming. But the good effects of these are rarely lasting, while one of their evil results is the sanction such sacrilegious goings-on as these in Maine receive from thousands of well-meaning, ill-informed folks.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—How many readers of this paper have seen a man extract succulent chewing gum from the alluring penny-in-the-slot machine and instantly felt that the interior of his own mouth would be evermore filled with fur unless he went and did likewise? And did the horrid suspicion ever dawn on the reader's mind that the man was a decoy? Yet he may have been. The manufacturers of chewing gum, with that deep and dark knowledge of human nature for which they are famous, have been hiring men to encourage others to enjoy, at the moderate cost of 1 cent each, the secret delights of the slots. It now transpires that these gum makers have been overworking their men. The professional gum buyer must also be a gum chewer. It is a part of his business to put the gum into his mouth and then look as if he were a De Quincey in the midst of a most beatific opium dream. For doing this repeatedly through the long and weary hours of a working day the gum buyer gets $2. This amount, it suddenly occurred to the buyers, was too small, and on a day not long ago they all went on strike. First they demanded more money. Failing to obtain higher wages, they asked for shorter hours; and, with a truly touching appreciation of their own hard position, asked that 100 chews of gum be deemed a day's work. What has been the outcome of this eminently reasonable demand has not yet transpired. That the chewers are in the right cannot be denied, for who does not perceive that, no matter how delicious the gum may be to the wayfaring man, to him who masticates 100 pieces of it every working day it must be like the thirty quail in thirty consecutive days. How the poor gum chewer must hasten on the day of rest to refresh himself on plug tobacco and Bowery steak!

—The story published yesterday of the celebration of the birthday of the patriarchal JOHN I. BLAIR of Blairstown, N. J., was one of the most touching that have recently appeared in print. But it did not tell the half of the good deeds of this venerable man, nor would it be possible to tell them within the limits of an ordinary newspaper article. It is practicable, however, and it seems altogether proper at this time to refer to his admirable works in the cause of education. He has been one of the most generous benefactors of Princeton University, as the beautiful Blair Hall now eloquently testifies. He has also established in his own town an academy which has a wide and enviable reputation. But his money has flowed most freely into the coffers of Princeton, and the sons of that institution look upon JOHN I. BLAIR as a sort of fairy godfather. The example of such a man is one of great value in this Republic. May his tribe never diminish.

—It is not a pleasure to call attention once more to the unsettled state of the Seventy-first Regiment, but the truth is that it is forced into consideration. It seems now that a company in that organization recently requested one of its officers to resign, and that he did so. That, of course, was his privilege, and in the circumstances no one will blame him for departing from a place in which he was not desired. But the action of the company in requesting him to resign is open to the severest criticism on military grounds. Such action reveals the widest departure from what is regarded as good discipline, and indeed it is hardly questionable that by such action every enlisted man in the company rendered himself liable to court-martial. The military code specifies as among the offenses for which enlisted men may be tried by court-martial disrespect to superiors and conduct prejudicial to good order and military discipline. Requesting an officer to resign seems to come under both of these heads, but such matters are so frequent in the Seventy-first that its members appear to take them as quite natural. This is a great pity, and it is to be hoped that we shall soon hear of the end of all disturbing feelings and doings in this fine organization.

—The decision to sail the formal trial races to select the defender of the America's Cup against the Shamrock in the waters off Newport has raised the question whether this procedure was not likely to become a precedent which would eventually lead to the sailing of the cup races themselves in those waters. In many respects the waters off Newport would be preferable to those off Sandy Hook, and a goodly number of yachtsmen have long been in favor of making the change. It is believed that the crowding of excursion boats would be much less annoying if the races were sailed off Newport, because the distance from New York and Boston, the two cities most interested in yachting, would make their presence almost impracticable. The yachts, too, would be able to lie comfortably in the harbor of the Summer city and would have only a short distance to tow out to the scene of the contest. It may be added that the comparative exclusiveness of the contests would be peculiarly grateful to the fashionable set of Newport, which is so deeply interested in the American vessel. But there is a clause in the deed of gift which will possibly prevent the removal of the competitions for the cup to Newport. This clause reads, "All such races shall be on ocean courses, free from headlands." The waters just outside of Newport do not meet this demand of the deed as fully as those off Sandy Hook do. Vessels starting to race from Brenton's Reef Lightship, the usual starting point outside of Newport, cannot keep well off the Narragansett Pier shore when the wind is southwest, which it very frequently is in that part of the world. Block Island is also in such a position that the course cannot be strictly said to be free from headlands. To be sure the mutual agreement clause of the deed would make it possible even to disregard the requirement as to ocean courses, but this is one of the matters on which it is not likely that the foreign challenger would entertain ideas similar to those of the defenders. The further out to sea he goes the less likely he is to be beaten by tricks of the wind and tide.

—It is gravely stated by The Lewiston (Me.) Journal that a young man of that place is making a new boat which will beat anything afloat in these days. This boat is to have propellers like the ordinary twin screw steamer of commerce, but it is also to have a sliding bottom, built like a treadmill, in an endless belt. This belt is to be operated by the engines, so that while the propellers are driving the boat ahead the bottom will be sliding aft, and thus there will be no friction. At any rate, that is what we understand The Journal to mean. Just exactly how this thing is going to work is a problem. If the sides of the boat could be made to slip aft as the vessel went ahead perhaps the plan might have some merit. But there will still be friction in spite of the sliding bottom. And the bottom will have to be a flat one, so that the invention will hardly be applicable to ocean-going vessels. If it were, it might find its way somehow into the construction of some future cup challenger required to proceed to the place of contest on her own bottom.

DENUNCIATION OF LYNCHING.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Since the publication of my letter in THE TIMES of May 1, on the Georgia lynchings, wherein I stigmatized the white outlaws who tortured and killed the negroes Hose and Strickland as brutes and cowards, and wherein I called upon the State of Georgia, in the name of civilization, as well as for the sake of her own and the National honor, to bring the ringleaders to justice, I have not read of any of the "leading citizens" engaged in those nefarious proceedings having suffered at the hands of the authorities. But I have read of case after case of lynching, one of which has again brought us into unpleasant relations with a foreign power, and has especially forced our degradation upon the attention of the civilized world, and I have also read several attempts to defend or excuse the crime of lynching.

These arguments are based on the false assumption that assault upon women is practically the only incentive to mob law, and then seek to lead the minds of men away from the main question by appealing to their feelings regarding such detestable crimes rather than to their sober reason. They say, "You would do the same thing under like provocation."

We thank them for their intended praise, but the question is not what we would do, but what we and what they ought to do. The Southern States have a serious problem on their hands, and the leaders of thought in those sections should soberly and sanely urge upon their people the vital necessity of preserving law and order. Their supreme business is neither to excuse lynching nor to explain it, but to stop it. I speak particularly of Southern lynchings, not because they are Southern, but because they are lynchings and because they are confined principally to that region.

The fact is that lynching is resorted to not only nor chiefly for the crime above mentioned, but for all sorts of crimes and for no crimes at all. Lynching is a habit in the South, and the sooner this damnable habit is broken up the better it will be for all concerned.

When man enters civil society to enjoy its blessings he foregoes the right of private punishment of his real or fancied injurers and delegates that power to the Government which he established, whose duty it is to investigate the circumstances and mete out penalties accordingly. But as it is the duty of the State to protect society, so also is it the prerogative of the State to administer justice. I protest against the crime of the criminal against society, but I also protest against the crime of society or any part thereof against the real or supposed criminal.

Let us remember this fact: The crown of the Republic rests upon the Constitution. And the Constitution specifically declares in Article V. of the Amendments, that "No person shall be held to answer for a capital, or otherwise infamous, crime, unless on a presentment or indictment of a Grand Jury, except in cases arising in the land or naval forces, or in the militia, when in actual service in time of war or public danger; * * * nor shall (any person) be compelled in any criminal case to be a witness against himself, nor be deprived of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law." (And see Article VI. and Article XIV., Section 1, following.) I do not find any indorsement of mob law for any cause whatever in the Constitution, but I do find its everlasting condemnation.

As our Ship of State is passing through the golden gates of a new century out into the larger sea of the new epoch of National expansion and National glory, it is particularly fitting that no vestige of the red rag of anarchy appear upon her from stem to stern, but that "the gorgeous ensign of the Republic" be the only colors that she floats, proclaiming to the whole world that she is the messenger of liberty and law, now and forever, one and inseparable. MURRAY R. FONDA.
10 West One Hundred and Fourth Street, New York, Aug. 12, 1899.

PLENTY OF BRAVE MEN.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The grand editorial in to-day's TIMES "What Are the People Going to Do About It?" should be read by every individual in this city. You speak boldly about corruption, and ask if there are young men willing to stand up and fight for the right as in the past, but you seem to fail to appreciate that honest men, of any age, are unable to assist as they would like because the newspapers are unwilling to risk the chance of being ruined by those controlling hundreds of millions of dollars. How many newspapers in this very city, do you suppose, are in possession of facts which, if published, would prick many fraud bubbles and expose almost inconceivable corruption in high places? There are some possessing just such facts.

The power of money and the influence of certain politicians keep the truth back. We are drifting, and not slowly, to either destruction or to a time when there will be another uprising as that led by THE TIMES during the Tweed scandal. Your valuable paper has used its power in other exposures, and it is to be presumed that it is to-day fearless, independent, and not under the control of any improper money power. You may be handicapped by lack of information, which is withheld from fear on the part of those able to furnish it. One plan practiced by unscrupulous men in high places is to test their employes in some way, and if found too honest to be parties to any illegal transaction, to dismiss such, giving no cause or reason for the dismissal. Should they try, as you suggest, to help expose the wrong, their testimony is discredited, because they are spoken of as "discharged employes," and in nearly every case that is sufficient to save the rascals. This is no imagery, but a truthful statement of fact. There are just as brave men in this City of New York as ever. Could such obtain a hearing, supported by the power of THE TIMES, you would have an army of honest, intelligent, faithful co-laborers in a work that must be accomplished. C.
New York, Aug. 22, 1899.

GOVERNING THE PHILIPPINES.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I was very much interested in a letter which you published yesterday from "Gog," who says he is from the country, for the greater part of my life has been spent on a Yankee farm, and, like "Gog," I am a student of "one obsolete document called the Declaration of Independence of the United States." Moreover, I have as great interest as has "Gog" whenever "it becomes necessary for one people to dissolve the political bonds which have connected them with another," or if it be several peoples, as are those in the Philippine Archipelago.

I shall not undertake to answer any of "Gog's" implied questions excepting the last one. Hereby I answer it the best I can: 1. Does your last point refer to the Declaration's words, "deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed"? 2. Would you give the non-Tagal tribes a "consent-of-the-governed" government by giving the archipelago up to the Tagal dictator to do with as he may happen to choose? 3. Or how many independent Governments would you have the United States recognize there? 4. How would you test each of them to see if the "consent of the governed" were true? 5. Should Aguinaldo, the Jolo Sultan, the Maccabees, and others be allowed to fight for supremacy in the Philippines, as is customary all over the world? 6. If so, according to what rules of war, and who should look after this and other contingencies? F. H. C.
New York, Aug. 23, 1899.

Our Colonial Postage Stamps.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In to-day's issue I notice your Washington correspondent states that United States stamps are being used in Puerto Rico with the value of the stamp printed across its face in Spanish. This is not correct. The United States stamps in use in Puerto Rico to-day simply have the words "Puerto Rico" printed diagonally across the stamp, the face value of the stamps being their selling price. In Puerto Rico the 1, 2, 5, 8, and 10 cent values are in use; in the Philippines 1, 2, 3, 5, 10, 15, and 50 cent values, and in Guam only the 1, 2, and 5 cent values, (so collectors need not be leery of them.)

These three countries being United States possessions, will probably continue to use United States stamps, and Hawaii being now a colony has seen fit to adopt the postal union recommendation and has just changed her one-cent stamp from yellow to green, her two-cent from brown to red, and her five-cent from rose to blue.
EUSTACE B. POWER.
New York, Aug. 23, 1899.

Dr. Clendenin's Position.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In THE TIMES this morning is an article about Dr. Clendenin which I cannot let pass without protest, (signed "Veritas.") I am not a High Church woman, but have attended St. Peter's for years, and it is now my church home. During these many changes in rectors, both High and Low, we have not had one who, as an earnest Christian and a gentleman, could excel him. One always heard good, practical doctrine given so plainly and sincerely that it could not but make one feel better and purer

The fact remains that the church is a ruin and his stables, many miles away, were burned. Dr. Clendenin is a temperance man, and in many ways has made himself obnoxious to the liquor trade. Always fearless and outspoken, of course he is not popular in that direction.
M. A. OLMSTEAD.
Westchester, Aug. 22, 1899.

NUGGETS.

The Only Word She Had.

"Don't tell me you won't," said an east side citizen to his five-year-old daughter.

"Well, papa, what must I say when I mean I won't.—Ohio State Journal.

Screened.

"Mrs. Dorus had too large a bowl of roses on her dinner table."

"Don't judge her harshly. Perhaps she can't make her husband eat his ice cream with a fork."—Chicago Record.

The End.

"What have you been writing, my dear?" asked Mrs. Beechwood of her daughter.

"These are the last sad writes, mamma," replied the girl. "This note tells Mr. Homewood that I have ceased to love him."—Pittsburg Chronicle Telegraph.

Entered on a Literary Career.

"John has wrote a sketch," said the old man, "an' he's had it printed in the papers."

"Going to be a literary man, is he?"

"Yes; but I reckon he's one already, fer he's jest drawed on me for fifty dollars."—Atlanta Constitution

Seasoning It.

"It seems to me, Martha, that it is nothing but reckless extravagance putting that solid mahogany furniture in the nursery."

"No, it isn't anything of the kind," protested his wife. "The polish on that furniture is altogether too new. I haven't been able to make any one believe that it was inherited from my great-grandmother. It will be all right after it's been in the nursery a few weeks."—Detroit Free Press.

THE OCEAN OF THE SKY.

Henry R. Palmer in Hartford Courant.

In the ocean of the sky
The cloudy tides go by,
Impetuous fare and ceaseless bear
Their precious freight on eddying air,
Perfume and purple dye,
By earth's green banks they sweep,
Silent and soft as sleep,
But ocean's tide is not so wide
As the ethereal streams that glide
In the vast upper deep.

Their quiet currents flow
Where the high forests blow,
They gather the wine of tree and vine,
The scent of grape, the breath of pine,
And scatter it as they go.
Frail argosies they float,
That waft the quivering note,
The echoing trill of greenwood hill,
The unconscious art, the untaught skill
Of many a feathered throat.

When the great red sun is spent,
They follow the track he went.
They pillage and bar his cloudy car
And fling as gift to the Evening Star
The gems of the Occident.
She sits like a queen on high
As the sunset tides go by,
And round her throne like jewels strown
The luminous hues of night are blown
In the ocean of the sky.

God sets the tides of the sea,
In His gracious hand they be,
And twice a day they stir the bay
With the smell of salt and the flash of spray,
And twice to the ocean flee.
And I like to think He keeps
The key of the greater deeps,
And everywhere spreads out His care
And covers the ocean of the air
With the love that never sleeps.

R. P. PORTER LEAVES LONDON

To Prepare His Report on American Industry in Europe.

EXPLAINS EXPORT INCREASE

Demand Is So Great Over There that Home Manufacture Is Unable to Supply It.

Special to The New York Times.

LONDON, Aug. 24.—Robert P. Porter left for the Continent to-night after a two days' stay here. He is rather fagged out after visiting the principal countries of the world, but after a short rest he will begin the preparation of his report on his mission.

His tour was made in behalf of American industrials, and though not representing the Government, the result of his labors doubtless will be a considerable factor in the Presidential campaign. Mr. Porter said:

"A word of warning is no harm to our people. Publicity does harm as well as good. The announcement of certain contracts secured by Americans has caused a feeling, sometimes amounting almost to animosity.

"The feeling against American competition is greater in Germany than elsewhere. Still, there is little ground for it, as most of our exports are raw or partially finished material.

"Take machinery, for instance. The export is considerable to Germany, and with it the Germans manufacture articles which they sell at home and abroad at large profits.

"There is more reason in this export than American low prices. I have visited every country in Europe except Spain and Portugal. Everywhere I was struck with the air of general prosperity. Work was plentiful, and there was no appearance of want in all the principal cities, such as Paris, Berlin, Vienna, and Amsterdam.

"An immense number of buildings were in course of construction. In Paris there is nothing but the exposition. In Amsterdam they are driving piles in all directions for foundations for new buildings. Europe is not able to supply the demand and American orders, in the majority of cases, are only the surplus which cannot be supplied by the European manufacturers.

"This is the difference between the European and American manufacturer. When the demand is greater than the former can supply he hesitates to enlarge his plant. He asks: How long will this demand continue? If the answer is unsatisfactory he will not take the risk.

"This is just what an American will do. If a slump comes Europe will be able to supply her own demand for much that America is now exporting, for in manufacturing it generally happens that prosperity and its opposite follow each other.

"Russia is building more than railways now, and most of the material is supplied by herself. I was speaking to one of the most prominent railway officials there. He said:

"'If we want 700 locomotives and have the capacity to build 500, we give an outside order for 200.'

"Russia feels most kindly toward us, but gives America only orders she cannot herself fill. English orders for American locomotives are given because English manufacturers are unable to supply the demand.

"They are slower in making changes in the rolling stock here than in America, but this is partly due to inability to get the supply when it is required.

"There is quite a demand here for gas engines, but it cannot be filled quickly enough.

"Commercial treaties will be a benefit to us. Take the case of the one just made with France. In one item, cottonseed oil, the duty was raised from 6 to 12 cents, and it was suggested that it be increased to 24 cents. Our Ambassador was hunted down by exporters, but the men who prevailed with the legislature were the French importers.

"While the treaty lasts only the Legislature can change the rate from the minimum to maximum.

"It would be wise to put our house in order and read Bryan's latest announcement. If he succeeds in resurrecting the silver question it will cast a shadow across the sunshine of our prosperity. There will be the usual withdrawal of foreign orders and the usual shock to capitalist enterprise at home.

"People here cannot believe that the silver question will be an issue in the next campaign, but that is because of the conservatism of our foreign trade.

"Our export and import trade amounts to $2,000,000,000 a year, but we must always remember that we are our own best customer."

The correspondent of THE NEW YORK TIMES is the only American newspaper man with whom Mr. Porter talked.

TROUBLES IN GUADELOUPE.

KINGSTON, Jamaica, Aug. 15.—Guadeloupe mail advices say that the anti-British agrarian disturbances which commenced there a couple of months ago still continue.

The latest case was that of the attempted murder of three English laborers on one of the plantations who had succeeded in detecting and having arrested some members of a gang of robbers which had been ravaging the cane fields and committing much wanton damage. A mob of the criminal class, sympathizers with the prisoners, numbering 600, raided the plantation, plundering the laborers' village and the principal houses and wrecking the premises, in order to wreak vengeance on the English watchmen, and the latter sought refuge in the garret of the "great house." The mob followed, smashing doors, windows, and furniture as they went. The three men were dragged out, beaten, and left for dead.

The police succeeded in arresting only four of the rioters. In pronouncing sentence on these the Correctional Tribunal is said to have attributed the outrage to "the prevailing unwholesome excitement, more or less fomented by a Socialist propaganda."

FEAR THE END OF THE WORLD.

ST. PETERSBURG, Aug. 23.—Reports from Southern Russia say that a current rumor of the approaching end of the world is causing a panic among the uneducated classes.

At Kharkov, the capital of the Government of that name, workmen are leaving the city in large numbers, wishing to spend what they consider their last days at their village homes.

The factory owners have asked the police to stop this emigration in order to prevent the ruination of business.

DROUGHT CAUSES EPIDEMIC.

KINGSTON, Jamaica, Aug. 15.—Although some rain has fallen, the drought continues practically unbroken, especially in the parishes of St. Ann and St. Thomas. The crops have been destroyed altogether in the latter place, and it is said that, even if rain now comes, there will be a failure of provisions.

The want of water is most keenly felt in the great peasant district of Yallous, where, as a consequence of the drought, the indigenous disease of yaws is spreading epidemically at an alarming rate. Partaking somewhat of the character of leprosy, but more inactive, yaws is not immediately fatal. But it has always been a scourge among the West Indian peasantry, and was some years ago made the subject of a commission, headed by Dr. Nicholls of Dominica.

BOERS FIRE ON A TRAIN

Attack Made in Transvaal Territory Last Sunday.

NATAL DUTCH HAVE MAUSERS

Active Steps to Secure Ammunition—Further Dispatch from England Delivered at Pretoria.

LONDON, Aug. 24.—The Johannesburg correspondent of The Times says:

"Disquieting reports have been received here from Natal. It is said that on Sunday a train from Johannesburg was fired on in Transvaal territory. The feeling near the border is bitter; and the disloyal Natal Dutch are armed with Mausers."

The Secretary of State for the Colonies, Mr. Joseph Chamberlain, has received the text of the Transvaal's reply to the proposals of the British Government, and now has them under consideration. The members of the Cabinet are within reach, but until the Government has determined on what course to pursue Mr. Chamberlain is unwilling to divulge the contents of the message from South Africa.

AMMUNITION FOR BOERS.

An English Firm Has an Order for 14,000,000 Mauser Cartridges — May Demand Powder from Portugal.

BIRMINGHAM, England, Aug. 23.—A firm of this place has received an order for 14,000,000 Mauser cartridges for urgent delivery to South Africa. Secrecy is being observed as to the exact destination of the cartridges, but it is said that the Boers alone use Mauser rifles in that territory.

LOURENZO MARQUEZ, Delagoa Bay, Aug. 23.—The detained ammunition intended for the Transvaal has been removed to the Portuguese troopship India. It is reported the Boers contemplate sending demands for the ammunition.

NEGOTIATIONS STILL ON FOOT.

Dispatch from England Is Delivered to the Transvaal Government, but Is Not Published.

PRETORIA, Aug. 23.—Mr. Conyngham Greene, British Agent and Charge d'Affaires at Pretoria, to-day presented to the Government a further dispatch from the British Secretary of State for the Colonies, Mr. Chamberlain, the nature of which has not yet been divulged. The presumption is that it is connected with the recent pour parlers.

The members of the Executive are apparently more cheerful.

CAPE TOWN, Aug. 23.—From an excellent unofficial source of information it is ascertained that the substance of the Transvaal's communication to the British Government in reply to the latter's demands is a concession of a five-years' (retroactive) franchise, a share in the election of the President, and an increase in the representation of the gold fields, probably eight additional seats, and a stipulation that all other questions are to be submitted to an arbitrator, but not a foreign power; that Great Britain shall not use the present interference as a precedent, and that the British Government shall relinquish all suzerainty rights.

Although the cabled summary of the counter proposals of the Transvaal Government to Great Britain's proposition for a Joint Commission is probably incomplete, it undoubtedly gives the general lines accurately.

The Mafeking Horse Regiment is mobilizing rapidly. Several hundred recruits have arrived and been equipped here and have joined Vivian's camp. Every train is bringing fresh recruits.

It is rumored that 300 Boers have formed a laager on the border.

POLICE TO RESTRAIN BOERS.

Ordered to Colenso to Prevent Destruction of Railway Bridge—Natal to Stop Secret Information.

PIETERMARITZBURG, Natal, South Africa, Aug. 23.—A force of police has been ordered to Colenso owing to rumors of the intention of the Boers to destroy the railroad bridge at that place.

In connection with the rumor that there are many Boers who are British subjects, and who outwardly sympathize with the British, while in reality they are secret agents of President Kruger, the Premier of Natal yesterday evening declared that it was the intention of the Geovernment to take steps to detect and punish any British subjects co-operating with the enemies of the Queen.

It is alleged that much secret information has been conveyed to President Kruger, and that even in the event of war ambuscades have been prepared for the British troops by these secret agents.

DUTCH MOB STONES TROOPS.

Cavalry Charges and Infantry Fires on Rioters, Killing One and Wounding Two at Hilversum.

AMSTERDAM, Aug. 23.—The disturbances at Hilversum, fifteen miles from here, where a court martial has been proclaimed, continued last evening. The mob stoned the troops, who are occupying the town, and the cavalry charged on the rioters with drawn swords. Finally the infantry fired on the mob, killing one person and wounding two others.

Quiet was restored at midnight.

As already cabled, a mob at Hilversum Monday evening, indignant at the suppression of a local fair, overpowered the police, paraded the streets, destroyed property, and attacked the Burgomaster's house.

On account of the general feeling of unrest, the disturbances were regarded as serious, and it was deemed prudent to proclaim martial law and invest the town with troops.

NO PLAGUE CASES IN ITALY.

Official Report that There Are None at Naples or Palermo.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 23.—In reply to a cabled inquiry from Surgeon General Wyman, Assistant Surgeon Heiser, at Naples, to-day cabled the Marine Hospital Bureau that there is absolutely no truth in the report that the plague had appeared at Naples and Palermo.

TO CHECK BUBONIC PLAGUE.

King Charles Establishes a Sanitary Cordon Around Oporto.

LISBON, Aug. 23.—King Charles to-day signed a decree establishing a sanitary cordon around Oporto during the continuance of the bubonic plague there.

The Lisbon papers assert that two workmen, who recently arrived here from Oporto, have developed symptoms of the plague.

FAVORS THE REVOLUTION.

Gen. Torres, a Santo Domingo Commander, Declares for War.

CAPE HAITIEN, Aug. 23.—Gen. Victoriano Torres of San Jose de las Matas, Santo Domingo, has declared for the revolution, and it is reported that Santiago has also pronounced in favor of the revolution.

The British third-class cruiser Prosperine, Capt. John L. Marx, belonging to the North American West Indian fleet, has arrived at Santo Domingo.

Transatlantic Passengers.

Special to The New York Times.

LONDON, Aug. 23.—Among the passengers on the Teutonic are the Princess Hatzfeldt, Mr. Bathurst, a member of the British Parliament; Prof. and Mrs. Massie, Mr. and Mrs. C. S. Van Rensselaer, Mr. and Mrs. R. G. Dun. The following named will sail via Canada for Boston to-morrow: Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Bragg, Samuel B. Dana, and Col. Walker.

JAMAICAN SITUATION GRAVER.

Retention of the Constitution the Issue —Opinion Divided—Blacks Against Curtailment of Privileges.

KINGSTON, Jamaica, Aug. 15.—The political situation now is not a constitutional fight for maintaining the balance of representation, but a struggle for the retention of the Constitution itself, since the report of Sir David Barbour. Imperial Commissioner to Jamaica, recommended that financial control should be taken out of the hands of the Legislature, and Joseph Chamberlain, the Colonial Secretary of State, stated in Parliament that West Indian constitutional privileges were already too extensive.

The Gleaner has just given publicity to the opinions of several of the most prominent men, representing the Legislature, commerce, industry, and law, three of whom were in favor of the surrender of the Constitution and five were utterly opposed to it.

George Levy, Secretary of the Royal Society of Agriculture and Commerce, was practically in favor of the proposal, because he had lost hope of a better political atmosphere. Dugald Campbell, a planter and former legislator, favored it, because, in the first place, the elected members were not competent to control the finances, and, in the next place, as Jamaica alone could not raise the money for imperial guarantee, they must be prepared to make sacrifices, even at the expense of the Constitution. T. H. Sharp, another planter and ex-legislator, was of the same opinion, but thought the period of imperial control should be limited.

On the other side, Baggett Gray, a lawyer, said Jamaica could pay its obligations without giving up control, and he could see no necessity for a sacrifice of Constitutional rights. The Rev. James McNee, while willing to submit to imperial control of financial legislation, thought that the elected members should have full control of moral and social legislation. S. C. Burke, leader of the elected members, and P. Stern, a barrister, are known to be pledged to resist any attempt against the Constitution. Dr. Johnston, the African explorer and Jamaica's chief representative to the Philadelphia Commercial Congress, said the people should make any sacrifice, rather than lose one jot of political liberty, and he felt confident the elected members would rise to the situation.

Two-thirds of the population are blacks, who must be taken into account, according to Mr. Chamberlain's statement that public opinion would be consulted, and it is here that resistance must be looked for, as was shown by the spontaneous outburst of popular sentiment in March, when the Governor attempted to curtail the Constitution by a coup d'état.

Court-Martial for Peruvian Rebels.

LIMA, Peru, Aug. 23.—The transport Lima will bring the revolutionary leaders in the Southern Departments to Callao. The prisoners will be tried by court-martial. The transport Constitucion will arrive at Callao Aug. 29, bringing President-elect Romana and the Commissioners who went to fetch him. The Clerical and Civil Democratic parties are preparing to receive the new President.

AS TO SKELETON CONSTRUCTION.

Said to Have Been First Used in a Building Twenty Years Ago.

Disputes among leading architects as to who was the first to introduce what is known as the "skeleton construction," and taking issue with the inscription on the tablet recently placed upon the front of the Tower Building giving credit to Bradford L. Gilbert as the inventor, are growing more general every day. The latest proposition is that the skeleton construction was first used in 1879 in the comparatively small building at the southwest corner of Centre and Pearl Streets.

The man who designed the building at Pearl and Centre Streets is John B. Snook, senior member of the firm of John B. Snook & Sons, architects. It is asserted that this building was built after a plan which essentially carries with it the principle of the skeleton construction. The contract for the building is dated Oct. 13, 1879, the same being with William B. Hoffman.

It is claimed that, owing to the limited amount of space to be used in planting the building on the lot, it was necessary to do something to meet the laws of the city Building Department and yet save space in the thickness of the walls. The building was to front 11.4¼ feet on Pearl Street and 54.5 feet on Centre Street. A plan was drawn by Architect Snook, which provided for a cast-iron frame front, the greater part of the space being for windows. This was practically a cast-iron structure in front.

The plan was approved by the city Building Department, but subsequently Mr. Snook made a further request to fill up a great part of the window space with brick walls. This application was to the special Board of Examiners, and was approved. Thus, it is asserted, the filling in of the walls with brick in a way that throws the weight of the walls upon the iron framework as well as the weight of the floors, meets all the essential details of the skeleton construction by which the Tower Building was erected.

It is not denied, however, that the placing of the brick walls within the iron framework was an after thought in planning the building. This, and the fact that the brick was only for certain openings, and not really intended for the whole walls as originally designed, it is said, may leave room for doubt as to the successful establishment of any claim that would deprive Architect Gilbert of the honor of being the inventor.

"I have never claimed that this was the first example of skeleton construction," said Architect Snook yesterday, "though I must say the principle seems to be the same, since the walls and the flooring are both upheld by the iron skeleton. I designed this building twenty years ago, and while I am not striving for any undue glory in the matter, the recent discussion of the new art of putting up sky-scrapers has concerned me to the degree of calling attention to this building, which seems to embrace the whole plan of skeleton construction."

VICTIM OF THE THIRD RAIL.

First Person Thus Killed in Brooklyn, Christian Helberson.

The third rail, which carries the power for the electric motor cars on the Brooklyn Elevated Railroad, scored its first victim yesterday afternoon. The victim was Christian Helberson, thirty-one years old, who was employed on the railroad as a track inspector. The scene of his death was at Hudson Avenue and Fulton Street.

Helberson, who was inspecting the tracks at that point, noticed that a screw in one of the rail clamps had worked loose. He was stooping to examine it, when he slipped on the ties and fell, face downward, on the electrically charged third rail. In falling he thrust one of his feet backward, and the lower part of his leg rested on the tin roof of the stairway leading from the street to the station of the elevated railroad at that point.

With his face on the third rail and his leg resting on the tin roof, Helberson established a complete circuit, and the full force of the electric current in the rail, said to be 500 volts, passed through his body. He was instantly killed.

The man's body lay on the track for fully ten minutes before it was discovered. When it was finally picked up and carried up the station platform, it was found that one side of the face had been horribly burned and that there were burns on his hands and legs.

The body was removed to the Adams Street Police Station. Until three weeks ago Helberson lived at 64 Luquer Street, Brooklyn. Where he resided at the time of his death could not be learned.

CHARGED WITH ABDUCTION.

Brooklyn Man and His Housekeeper Accused by His Sister.

Charles D. Allison of 213 Warren Street, Brooklyn, and his housekeeper, Miss Lizzie Strahle, were arrested last night on a charge of the abduction of an infant, the daughter of Mr. Allison's brother. The charge is made by Mr. Allison's sister, Miss Nellie Allison, who lives at his house.

Mr. Allison claims that the charge is mere spite work on the part of his sister. He left their home a few days ago, he says, accompanied by his housekeeper, to make a visit in the eastern part of Brooklyn. They took along with them the ten-month-old baby girl of his brother, who lives with him. While visiting he was stricken with paralysis, to which he is subject, and they remained away until yesterday, the housekeeper caring for him and the baby. When they returned with the baby his sister was angry and secured a warrant for their arrest on a charge of abducting the child.

Advance order frequently is necessary to get THE NEW YORK TIMES editions of Saturday, with Review of Books and Art, and Sunday, with Illustrated Magazine Supplement.—Adv.

IN THE THEATRICAL WORLD

Castle Square Company Will Open at the American on Oct. 2.

BIG REPERTOIRE OF OPERAS

Policy of Presenting Novelties or First Revivals with English Text to be Maintained.

Since his return from Europe, Henry W. Savage, manager of the Castle Square Opera Company, which will appear at the American Theatre, has been engaged in perfecting his plans for the coming season. Now that they are completed he announces it has been decided to open the third season of the company on Oct. 2 and to maintain the policy which has been pursued by the management for the past two years of presenting absolute novelties, consisting of either original productions or first revivals with an English text. That the scope of the company is to be considerably enlarged is shown in the choice of Wagner's opera, "Die Meistersinger," which will be the inaugural offering and will mark the first performance in the United States of the opera in English.

The répertoire that the company will be heard in covers a wide musical range and includes every style and school of opera—the dramatic, the tragic, the lyric, and the comic.

Following "Die Meistersinger," the organization will present during the season, although not in the order named, "Tannhauser," "The Flying Dutchman," "Der Freischutz," "Don Giovanni," "Ernani," "Lohengrin," "Romeo and Juliet," "Martana," "La Gioconda," "Fra Diavolo," "Faust," "Star of the North," "Masked Ball," "La Boheme," "Lucia di Lammermoor," "Son and Stranger," "Carmen," "Rigoletto," "Martha," "I Pagliacci," "The Yeoman of the Guard," "The Princess of Trebizonde," "La Tarantella," "The Highway Knight," "Mascot," "Nanon," "Iolanthe," "Falka," "Die Fledermaus," and many others yet to be decided upon.

In addition to the above list, Manager Savage is negotiating for the American rights of several novelties recently produced in Europe, and which, when obtained, will be included in the company's repertoire.

DE WOLF HOPPER'S SEASON.

Seeks to Cancel American Engagement So as to Stay in London.

While De Wolf Hopper and his company are filling a most successful engagement in London, presenting the opera "El Capitan," his representatives here are making all kinds of efforts to cancel his entire season in this country, so that he may be enabled to remain abroad indefinitely. Thus far they have been unsuccessful in canceling the out-of-town dates further than Nov. 25, but they are confident that the remainder of the time will be free to Mr. Hopper.

In the event of obtaining this time from the various managers, the comedian will remain long enough in the English metropolis to present to the theatregoing public of that city his new opera, and then bring it to this country. It will probably be known as "General Gamma," and the music will be written by John Philip Sousa and the book by Charles Klein.

The first and second acts of this opera have been completed, but the music Mr. Sousa does not intend to write until the present opera, which he has written for Klaw & Erlanger and Ben Stevens, entitled, "Chris and the Wonderful Lamp," has been produced, which will be on Oct. 24, at the Criterion Theatre, New Haven.

Mr. Sousa's plans for his band have been outlined for five weeks after his season at Manhattan Beach terminates, which will be Sept. 4. The band will go on a tour, appearing for two weeks, beginning Sept. 6, at the exhibition in Pittsburg. After that it will fill a week's engagement at the State Fair in Indianapolis, followed by a week's concert at the Export Exhibition in Philadelphia, and then conclude its season at the Boston Food Fair. After that the organization will disband, and Mr. Sousa will retire to his country home in Vermont for a complete rest.

GEORGE CLARKE MAY RETIRE.

Report that He Will Leave the Stage and Not Return to It.

It was reported yesterday that George Clarke, who has been identified with the late Augustin Daly's productions for many years, assuming both heavy and light comedy rôles, would sever his connection with the stage and devote the rest of his life to his family and country home. For some time wonder has been expressed in the profession that no announcement had been made of Mr. Clarke's engagement with some important company, as every other member of the Daly stock company had signed with various managers.

It was also said that the reason Mr. Clarke made no engagement was due to an agreement he had made with Miss Ada Rehan to become identified with her proposed company. Mr. Clarke has been offered several engagements by prominent managers, and also the directorship of a school of acting, but it is understood he has refused them all.

MR. ZIEGFELD'S LONDON PLAN.

New York Manager After Lease of a Foreign Theatre.

Another effort by an American manager to secure a London theatre is being made, and very likely will succeed. Florence Ziegfeld, Jr., the junior member of the firm of Brady & Ziegfeld of the Manhattan Theatre, is in London and will probably soon close a contract whereby he will secure the lease to a prominent London theatre. It was said last night that Mr. Ziegfeld, in the event of securing this house, intends to work it in conjunction with his New York theatre, transferring the successful attractions from this city to London after their limited engagement here.

William A. Brady, who sailed for home last Wednesday, and is due here to-morrow, will bring with him several new plays which he secured while in Europe, one of which he speaks in the highest terms and entitled "Women and Wine." It will receive an early production at the Manhattan Theatre.

MRS. DALY'S LONDON TRIP.

Widow of the Late Manager Goes to Dispose of Property.

Mrs. Augustin Daly, widow of the manager, who left suddenly last week for London, did not go for any purpose of conferring with Miss Ada Rehan regarding the recent disposition of Mr. Daly's property, but to dispose of some property which she owns in 15 Bayswater Terrace, London. Members of Mrs. Daly's family contradicted yesterday the rumor that Mrs. Daly bears any ill-will toward Miss Rehan, and when the estate is adjusted and settlements are made Miss Rehan will receive her 20 per cent., according to the will, and it is said that Mrs. Daly will be more than pleased to pay it.

FROHMAN OPENING NIGHT.

"Girl for Maxim's" to be Presented To-night in New Haven.

Charles Frohman's company, which has been engaged for the past two weeks rehearsing Mr. Frohman's newest farce comedy, "The Girl from Maxim's," will leave for New Haven to-day, and this evening give the first performance of the piece in the United States in the Criterion Theatre in that city.

The play will be presented to the New York public next Tuesday night, and the demand for seats has been so large that Mr. Frohman could dispose of the seating capacity of the Criterion Theatre, formerly the Lyric, about three times over.

GRAU ENGAGES A LEADER.

Dr. Muck of the Royal Opera Is to Receive £5,400 Salary.

BERLIN, Aug. 23.—It is reported that Maurice Grau has engaged Dr. Muck of Berlin, leader of the Royal German Opera, for the season at a salary of £5,400.

Testimonial for Edward E. Rice.

A plan is projected by friends of Edward E. Rice to tender the manager a testimonial on Sunday evening, Sept. 3, at the Casino. From the appearance of the number of volunteers who have offered their services it promises to be an interesting affair.

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

Matters yesterday were again comparatively quiet in the social world at the Summer resorts. The city and suburbs are, of course, still socially dead. The weather is not propitious at Newport, Narragansett, and Southampton, and it seems a pity that the August moon, which ought to afford opportunity for many evening entertainments out of doors should not bring these, owing to the clouds and mist and fog which still invest the Atlantic seaboard. Mr. and Mrs. Pembroke Jones gave a large dinner, followed by a dance and a supper, on Narada, Mr. Walters's beautiful steam yacht, at Newport last evening. The day there was comparatively quiet, and there was a decided reaction, following the close of the tennis tournament on Tuesday. All is now anticipation for the ball to be given by William K. Vanderbilt, Sr., at the Golf Clubhouse to-morrow evening.

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To-day will bring the opening of the long anticipated three-days' horse show at Southampton, and the events of the day proper will be a series of pony races and gymkhana games. To these will come the Summer residents of East Hampton, Amagansett, Quogue, Good Ground West Hampton, and Bellport, so that the affair will really be in the nature of an Eastern Long Island carnival. Several of the more prominent members of the Southampton Summer colony are at Newport this week, and it is doubtful whether they will forswear the Vanderbilt ball and other functions there for the Southampton horse show. P. F. Collier is the deus machina of this horse show, and to his interest and energy its undoubted success will be chiefly due.

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The visit of the naval cadets from Annapolis to West Point has brought an unusual number of visitors to all the hotels and country houses on the Middle Hudson from Peekskill to Poughkeepsie, and young girls form the majority of these guests.

There are to be several balls and dances in honor of the visiting cadets at West Point, and to-morrow and Saturday evenings will both bring dances, and Monday evening an officers' ball. West Point as a rule is not heard from socially from the end of June, when the cadets go into camp and the festivities attending graduation exercises are over, until October, when those who love the Hudson in Autumn return there from the seashore and mountains. The present round of gayety is, therefore, so unusual as to astonish the sleepy hack drivers and villagers of that territory. The dances of to-morrow and Saturday evenings and the ball of Monday evening will be very pretty and lively affairs, with the military and naval cadets in uniform and troops of fair young girls in their white frocks.

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Gen. J. Frederic Pierson gave a luncheon at Gooseberry Island, Newport, yesterday, in honor of Admiral Sampson and the officers of the North Atlantic Squadron. This was a very graceful act on the part of Gen. Pierson, and was much appreciated by his guests, who have not received the social attention at Newport which their position and their services in the late war should have accorded them. Bar Harbor made up in hospitality and courtesy to the officers of the squadron on their visit there for Newport's delinquency.

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The Majestic, which sailed yesterday for Liverpool, took out an unusually long list of passengers for this season of the year, and among them several well-known people, including Mr. and Mrs. W. Rathbone Bacon, ex-Postmaster James, Miss Katherine Livingston, Mr. and Mrs. Andrew J. Onderdonk, Col. D. B. Sickles, Daniel Bacon, Herbert Seymour, Joseph Hendrix, G. G. Haven, Jr., Mrs. T. Harrison Garrett and her son, Robert Garrett, of Baltimore; Reginald Ward, the Earl of Donoughmore, and Lord Dunmore. It was a coincidence that Lords Dunmore and Donoughmore, who are constantly confounded, should have sailed on the same steamer. The Earl of Donoughmore spent Monday and Tuesday in New York, during which days he was the recipient of many social courtesies. On arriving on the other side he will go at once to Spa, where Lady Donoughmore and his two daughters, Lady Evelyn and Lady Norah Healey-Hutchinson, are now staying. Ex-Senator Warner Miller and Mrs. Miller, who were booked to sail on the Majestic, did not go.

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The golf tournament on the links of the Point Judith Country Club, at Narragansett Pier, is now in full swing, and has quite revived the drooping season at the Pier. Many of the better players from Newport have entered, and make the trip to the Pier daily to play. Miss Anna Sands and Mrs. John Jacob Astor are developing such form in their golf playing at Newport as to make it probable that if they enter the annual women's championship tournament this Autumn, and if Miss Beatrix Hoyt does not play, as is now announced, they will be close contestants with Miss Maude Wetmore for first place.

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Recent letters received from Hombourg state that the season there continues to be unusually gay. Several members of the American and English colonies have been taking a prominent part in these gayeties. Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Livingston of New York, who own a shooting preserve near Hombourg, recently gave a large fête there. Mr. and Mrs. Livingston were also guests at a dinner given by the Duke of Cambridge at the Casino, and gave one in the Duke's honor, also at the Casino, a few evenings later. Mrs. Livingston has been much admired in Hombourg.

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This afternoon Miss Julia Irving Graham and Mr. Keitt Walker will be married at Trinity Chapel. The wedding will be very quiet, and only members of the family will be present. The bride will wear a traveling gown and hat, and will be given away by her stepfather, Col. Alexander R. Chisolm. The best man will be the brother of the bridegroom, Mr. Harford Walker. Mr. and Mrs. Keitt Walker will sail on Saturday for England.

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The Baron and Baroness Serdobin will sail on Aug. 29, to remain two years. The Baroness was Miss Williams of Staten Island, and a sister of Mrs. Willard Brown. She was a great belle on Staten Island some years ago, and was known as the "Pocket Venus."

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Among the guests at the Oriental Hotel, Manhattan Beach, are the Baron Von Munn of the German Embassy, Washington; Miss Edith Van Buren, Mr. John B. Clews, and Mr. and Mrs. S. B. Clark.

THE NEWS OF NEWPORT.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, Aug. 23.—Newport had the worst sort of weather to-day, but socially there was no end of affairs to keep the cottage colony moving about quite rapidly. The chief event was the sailing party and dinner on the steam yacht Narada, given by Henry Walters. The night was anything but one fit for such an event, but the spacious accommodations on board more than made up for the inclemency of the weather. It was a sailing party for young people, chaperoned by Mr. and Mrs. Pembroke Jones, Mr. and Mrs. Elisha Dyer, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. Charles M. Oelrichs, Mr. and Mrs. George D. De Forest, Mr. and Mrs. E. Rollins Morse, and others. The young people included Harry Lehr, F. W. Andrews, Jr., Stuyvesant Le Roy, Woodbury Kane, Robert L. Gerry, Harry Payne Whitney, Paul D'Hauteville, Barton Willing, Potter Palmer, Jr., Worthington Whitehouse, Henry Clews, Jr., Reginald Brooks, F. O. Havemeyer, Jr., J. Ellis Postlethwaite, M. S. Barger, Richard Peters, Mrs. J. Ellis Hoffman, Mrs. Hermann Oelrichs, Miss Clapp, Miss Sands, Miss Twombly, Miss Daisy Post, Miss Anna Sands, Miss Morton, Mrs. Ladenburg, R. N. Ellis, Miss Burden, Miss Gerry, Miss Fish, Reginald Vanderbilt, Miss Wetmore, Miss Stone, Miss Scott, Miss Clews, Miss French, Miss Willing, Miss Gray, Miss Jones, Miss Gammell, Anthony Dyer, Miss Morgan, Miss Oelrichs, the Misses Potter, W. L. M. Burden, and many others. The yacht was handsomely illuminated with pretty designs in electrical work, and from a distance appeared like a vessel ablaze with colored fire. The after and forward decks were decorated with palms and plants, while loose flowers were distributed in vases throughout the cabins, and the table decorations were pink and white.

W. K. Vanderbilt entertained a party of young people at dinner on his yacht Valiant, and the vessel was ablaze with electric designs, while the deck, where guests danced, was inclosed in the manner used on Monday evening. Dinner was served in the dining cabin, and the table decorations were red lilies. Among the guests were Col. and Mrs. J. J. Astor, Mr. and Mrs. E. L. Winthrop, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. J. F. D. Lanier, Miss Burden, Mrs. Whitney Warren, Miss Gerry, Miss Anna Sands, F. C. Lawrence, Lispenard Stewart, Richard Peters, Winthrop Rutherfurd, Stanley Mortimer, A. de Navarro, Mr. and Mrs. C. Oliver Iselin, Mr. and Mrs. Ogden Mills, W. S. Hoyt, Fernando Yznaga, and F. O. Beach.

Casino registers include Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Bronson, J. G. Walker, A. W. Pressy, W. F. Morrison, Frederick H. Allen, and H. R. Taylor.

Col. J. Fred Pierson entertained at luncheon this afternoon in honor of the commanding officers of the North Atlantic Squadron, the guests including Capt. Taylor of the Indiana, Capt. Chadwick of the New York, Capt. Sigsbee of the Texas, Capt. Train of the Massachusetts, Capt. Jewell of the Brooklyn, Capt. Stockton of the War College, Commander Hunker of the training station, Commander McLean of the torpedo station, R. I. Gammell, Major Theodore K. Gibbs, Edward J. Berwind, Commodore C. C. Perkins, Capt. Harrison, and Chaplain Morrison of the Texas.

Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt gave a dinner at The Breakers this evening in honor of her guests, Mr. and Mrs. Frederic Bronson.

Among those entertaining this evening were Mrs. Harry Payne Whitney, Egerton L. Winthrop, and Commodore Gerry on the Electra.

Mrs. Clarence A. Dolan gave a luncheon, as did Mrs. E. Livingston Ludlow.

The members of the Newport Clam Bake Club met at their quarters at Easton's Point this afternoon for their second clambake of the season.

A subscription dinner dance, or as it is commonly called, a "Duch treat," will be held to-morrow evening by about forty of the cottagers, who have selected Southwick Grove for the good time, and, rain or not, the event is all arranged for. Should rain fall, the dinner will take place at the Casino grill rooms, and afterward the party will attend the Casino dance. If the weather is favorable for an open-air affair, the dinner and dance will be on original plans. Richard McCreery has been selected as the master of ceremonies.

All arrangements for the Crescent Park excursion, which Mrs. Hermann Oelrichs has arranged for to-morrow, are completed. A number of the cottagers will be taken by Mrs. Oelrichs on the tug Sisson, from the New York Yacht Club float. After the visit to Crescent Park, the Coney Island of Narragansett Bay, has been completed, the guests will be piloted to Tiverton, and a trolley ride to Newport will follow. Automobiles will be waiting at Newport to convey the guests to their cottages.

Mrs. Hermann Oelrichs goes on record as the first lady of the Newport cottage colony to drive an automobile between Newport and Narragansett Pier without the slightest mishap. The run was made over the ferries to-day.

Automobiles for George Scott and M. M. Shoemaker have arrived, and three others are expected before the middle of next week. It now looks as if there would be thirty automobiles in line for the automobile parade and dance at Gray Craig in the early part of next month.

Col. and Mrs. Edward Morrell left for Bar Harbor to-day for a month's visit, at the end of which they will return to their cottage here and remain for their Thanksgiving dinner, as many other cottagers are now talking of doing. Since Mrs. Morrell arrived here her health has considerably improved, and it is principally for this reason that the Morrells have decided to remain until so late in the Fall.

A new fashion was introduced this evening by several ladies of the cottage colony who appeared on the avenue wearing large chiffon roses, and even larger velvet roses, on their waists for corsage decorations.

Mrs. Wirt Dexter and Miss Dexter of Boston and the Misses Eaton of England are the guests of Gordon McKay.

Mrs. E. H. G. Slater is having her new cottage on the Cliffs prepared for her occupancy in the very near future. She is expected to remain here until late in the Fall.

John A. Griswold has sold to Jessie L. Neilson of Larchmont, N. Y., a parcel of land containing 2.17 acres on Price's Neck for a cottage site.

Mrs. George Tiffany has returned from Hempstead.

Mr. and Mrs. A. L. Fraser of Toronto and Mme. and Mlle. Machad of Paris are at the Cliffs Hotel.

BAR HARBOR SOCIAL DOINGS.

Special to The New York Times.

BAR HARBOR, Me., Aug. 23.—The Malvern was the scene of considerable gayety to-night, the occasion being the weekly hop preceded by several dinners given by prominent society people.

The largest dinner was that given by Mr. and Mrs. Eugene D. Beals. The guests were the Rev. and Mrs. W. O. Baker, Justice Ingraham, Mrs. Frederic Joy, Miss Fanshaw, Mr. Richardson, Miss Roe, Mr. Shepard, Miss Cochrane, Mr. and Mrs. W. C. Allison, Moncure Robinson, Miss Davis, Miss Van Nest, Mr. Baird, James Ross Todd, Miss Knowlton, and Mr. Lee.

Mr. and Mrs. Philip Livingston gave a dinner of sixteen covers. Their guests were Mrs. Jules Opdyke, Mr. and Mrs. W. W. Seely, Mr. and Mrs. Hadden, Willett Van Nest, Peter Marié, Count and Countess De Laugier-Villars, Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Emery, Mr. and Mrs. Abercrombie, Mrs. Stewart, and Miss Furniss.

Mr. and Mrs. George Draper gave a small dinner party at the Palm Garden, and their guests were Mrs. Davies, Miss Grace Seely, Miss Helen Seely, Miss Lawson, Miss Conover, Mr. Cochran, Clare Draper, Mr. Davies, Mr. Richardson, and Preston Davies.

R. Hall McCormick gave one of the most elaborate dinners of the season to-night at his Summer residence, Mizzentop, in honor of the Swedish Minister, A. Grip, and the Japanese Minister, Mr. Kormura.

PRETTY WEDDING IN CHICAGO.

Lot Becker Married in Egyptian Room of Grand Pacific Hotel.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Aug. 23.—A pretty wedding took place in the Egyptian Room of the Grand Pacific Hotel at 12 o'clock to-day. Miss Alice Herbert of 5,243 Indiana Avenue was united in marriage with Lot Becker of New York. Mr. and Mrs. Becker left for New York at 5:30 o'clock, where they will reside permanently.

The bride was attired in a heliotrope silk gown, trimmed with point lace. The guests were Mr. and Mrs. Charles Wiger, Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Rice, Miss Adle Gross of Milwaukee, Miss Edna Wiener, and Master Walter Rice. The Rev. Dr. Moses of Temple Israel Congregation officiated.

MRS. ASTOR REPORTED ILL.

Was Absent from Dinner Because of Trip to Boston.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, Aug. 23.—Owing to the absence of Mrs. Astor from her brilliant dinner at Beechwood Tuesday evening, a report became prevalent to-day on Bellevue Avenue that she was ill.

It was learned, however, that Mrs. Astor had gone in company with her son, Col. John J. Astor, and her maid, to Boston, and nothing whatever was ailing Mrs. Astor, save that she was perhaps a bit nervous, which a change would drive away in a few days. Mrs. Astor is in the best of health, and any report to the contrary is misleading.

CLARENCE MACKAYS BUY LAND.

Now Believed to be Owners of the Harbor Hills Property.

MINEOLA, L. I., Aug. 23.—The question as to who is the new owner of Harbor Hills, the highest point on Long Island, seems to have been settled by the filing today in the office of the County Clerk of a deed conveying eighty-six acres of rolling property abutting the Harbor Hills property to Katherine A. Mackay, wife of Clarence H. Mackay. The consideration named in the deed is $20,131.20.

It is now said the purchaser of the Harbor Hills property is Mr. Mackay, and not W. K. Vanderbilt, as reported some time ago.

Mrs. Lloyd Bryce Buys Eighty Acres.

ROSLYN, L. I., Aug. 23.—A portion of the property of the old William Cullen Bryant estate has been sold to Edith Cooper Bryce, wife of Gen. Lloyd Bryce. She secures several cottages now standing on the eighty acres included in the deal. This sale does not include the old Bryant mansion, of which Perry Belmont has a short lease with, it is understood, an option on that portion of the estate.

Injured by a Trolley Car.

Milton London, a designer, forty years old, who resides in Lexington Avenue, Brooklyn, is in Bellevue Hospital suffering from concussion of the brain and other injuries, the result of being struck by a north-bound Fourth Avenue electric car. London attempted to cross Fourth Avenue at Thirty-second Street at 1 o'clock yesterday morning. A south-bound car, which he allowed to pass him, concealed from his view the approach of Car No. 2,325, in charge of motorman Patrick Daily of 207 West Twentieth Street. London was knocked from his feet by the fender of the car, and thrown some distance. The car was stopped, and Policeman Sanders placed the motorman under arrest, and sent London to the hospital.

NEW PUBLICATIONS. NEW PUBLICATIONS.

HAVE YOU THOUGHT OF IT?

Your daily newspaper often notes a greater prevalence of suicide, and crime in general, during certain kinds of weather.

THE INFLUENCE OF THE WEATHER ON CRIME

Is the subject of a short article by EDWIN G. DEXTER, which appears in

APPLETONS' POPULAR SCIENCE MONTHLY FOR SEPTEMBER.

Mr. Dexter, who has made a special study of this subject, believes that a close connection can be traced between certain types of weather and certain forms of crime.

DEAD SCULPTOR'S NOTED WORKS.

Caspar Buberl Produced Some of the Best Public Statues.

Caspar Buberl, who was found dead in his studio, at 500 East One Hundred and Fortieth Street, on Tuesday afternoon, was one of the best-known sculptors of this city, and had in the forty-five years during which he lived in the United States, executed many important public works. His death was due to apoplexy.

It was only three days previous to his death that Mr. Buberl completed a medallion bas-relief of Commodore Dahlgren for the Dewey Arch, to be erected in Fifth Avenue. He was among the sculptors who offered their services to the city for the production of the arch. He was engaged on another medallion at the time of his death.

Mr. Buberl was born in Bohemia in 1834. His father was a prominent sculptor, and the son, after studying art in Vienna, came to this country when twenty years old. Among the works he has executed are the Soldiers and Sailors' Monuments at Troy, N. Y.; Manchester, N. H., and Hartford, Conn.; the statue of a Confederate soldier at Alexandria, Va.; the bronze work for the New York State Monument at Gettysburg; five bas-reliefs for the Garfield Monument at Cleveland, and a figure of Ponce de Leon for Venezuela. He lived with his daughter, Mrs. Edward Buel, at 482 East One Hundred and Forty-sixth Street. His wife died several years ago.

Albert W. Hale Dies from Apoplexy.

Albert W. Hale, a civil engineer, of 115 West One Hundred and Sixth Street, died in the Hudson Street Hospital yesterday afternoon. He was seized with apoplexy on Monday while visiting H. G. Paine at Harper & Brothers' publishing house, in Franklin Square. Mr. Hale was a graduate of Columbia University, and also of the School of Mines in the same institution. He was an inventor and placed on the market many useful articles. Mr. Hale had charge of the inspection of the dry goods district for the Tariff Association, (Board of Fire Underwriters,) which took place more than a year ago. He was more than sixty years old. The body was removed to his home last night.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

Dr. Samuel B. W. McLeod.

Dr. Samuel B. W. McLeod, for years a prominent physician and member of medical societies in this city, died yesterday afternoon at his home, 339 West Twenty-third Street, after a brief illness. He was injured several weeks ago in alighting from a Madison Avenue trolley car, but it was thought he had recovered from the accident

FINANCIAL DIRECTORY.

Chemical National Bank
270 Broadway.

Hanover National Bank
Capital, $1,000,000. Surplus and Profits, $2,500,000
9 and 11 Nassau St.

National Bank of Commerce
CAP. AND SUR., $8,500,000. 31 Nassau St.

The Nassau Bank
Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets.

Central National Bank
320 Broadway.

Continental Trust Company
30 Broad St.

Colonial Trust Company
CAPITAL & SURPLUS, $1,500,000.
ST. PAUL B'LD'G. 222 B'way.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

PHILADELPHIA.
Fourth Street National Bank
Capital, $1,500,000. Surplus, $1,400,000.

BANKERS' CARDS.

VERMILYE & CO.,
BANKERS,
NASSAU & PINE STS., NEW YORK CITY;
27 STATE STREET, BOSTON.
Dealers in U. S. Government Bonds and other Investment Securities. Deposits received and interest allowed on Balances.

Holmes & Co.,
EMPIRE BUILDING,
71 Broadway, New York.
Members { N. Y. Stock Exchange. N. Y. Cotton Exchange. Chicago Board of Trade.
Branch Office:
GRAND UNION HOTEL, SARATOGA.

Chester B. Lawrence, Jr.
Member Consolidated Stock Exchange.
STOCKS 10 shares and upward. 3 to 5 per cent. margin.
1,000 bushels and upward. 3 to 5 per cent. margin. WHEAT
Main Offices, 32 & 34 Broadway.
Branch Office, 621 Broadway.
Very Correct Market Letters Issued Daily.
OUT OF TOWN ORDERS A SPECIALTY.

KOUNTZE BROTHERS,
BANKERS,
Broadway & Cedar St. NEW YORK.
Investment Securities.
Foreign Exchange.
Loans made against approved collateral.
Interest allowed on deposits.
LETTERS OF CREDIT.

New York Telephone, 4914 Cortlandt. Brooklyn Telephone, 391 Brooklyn.
Geo. H. PRENTISS & Co
DEALERS IN
LOCAL SECURITIES,
37 William St., New York. 208 Montague St., Brooklyn.
MEMBERS OF N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE.

P. J. Goodhart & Co.,
Dealers in
Bank & Trust Co. Stocks.
Members N. Y. Stock Exchange.
38 WALL STREET.

B. H. & F. W. PELZER,
BANKERS & BROKERS,
44-46 BROADWAY.
Orders executed on all Exchanges for cash or on liberal margins.
Outside securities bought and sold for cash only.
Interest allowed on deposits subject to check.
Members Consolidated Exchange of N.Y.

FINANCIAL.

Virginia Deferred Certificates.
THE WEST VIRGINIA DEBT SETTLEMENT.
Notice is hereby given that the Advisory Board, having recommended the Plan of Settlement formulated by the Committee, copies thereof may be obtained without cost from Messrs. Brown Brothers & Co., New York, or from Messrs. Brown, Shipley & Co., London.
JOHN CROSBY BROWN, Chairman;
J. KENNEDY TOD,
GEORGE COPPELL,
CLARENCE CARY,
R. P. CHEW,
VIRGINIUS NEWTON,
Committee.

NEW MEXICO LAND & IRRIGATION CO.
Reorganization Committee. 6% Certificates.
On and after July 1st, 1899, the whole of the above certificates outstanding will be paid at the Central Trust Company of New York according to the tenor of the bonds and of the indenture securing the same, namely, at 110 per cent. of the principal sum, adding interest accrued upon the bonds up to July 1st, 1899, after which date interest upon the bonds will cease.
JOHN GREENOUGH, E. G. STODDARD, JAMES BROWN POTTER, } Committee of Liquidation and Reorganization.
New York, June 28th, 1899.

To the holders of American Steel Barge Company First Mortgage 5% Gold Bonds, dated January 1, 1893:
Notice is hereby given that the following bonds have been drawn for account of the Sinking Fund, and will be redeemed at 105 and accrued interest upon presentation at the office of The Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, No. 22 William Street, New York, N. Y. The bonds to be redeemed and paid are as follows: 41, 96, 171, 173, 179, 197, 209, 225, 308, 319, 339, 388, 437, 446, 452, 464, 468, 472, 485, 679, 694, 713, 749, 768, 901, 952, 955, 1,078, 1,377, 1,405, 1,424. Said above-mentioned bonds will cease to draw interest on September 5, 1899.
The Farmers' Loan & Trust Co.,
By E. S. MARSTON, President.

THE STATE TRUST CO.,
100 BROADWAY.
Capital and Surplus, $1,800,000
WALTER S. JOHNSTON, President.
WILLIAM A. NASH, HENRY H. COOK, } Vice Presidents.
H. M. FRANCIS, Secretary and Treasurer.
H. B. BERRY, Trust Officer.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

"OUTSIDE" SECURITIES
DEALT IN.
DAVID PFEIFFER, 18 Wall St.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.
"All the News That's Fit to Print."

FINANCIAL.

NEW YORK ZINC CO.
CAPITAL $700,000
Divided into 28,000 shares, par value $25.00 each.
Full Paid and Non-Assessable.
9000 shares are offered for public subscription at par.
Directors.
James H. Eckels, Ex-Comptroller of Currency and President of the Commercial National Bank, Chicago.
Joseph B. Bartram, of Bartram Bros., Merchants, New York City.
Charles M. Dodson, of Weston Dodson & Co., Miners and Shippers of Coal, Bethlehem, Pa.
Charles S. Hamlin, Ex-Assistant Sec'y U. S. Treasury, Boston, Mass.
Charles M. Howlet, Capitalist, Providence, Rhode Island.
N. S. Possons, President of the Equity Savings & Loan Co., Cleveland, Ohio.
James L. Wolcott, of Hughes & Wolcott, Dover, Delaware.
Terms of Payment: 5% on application, 5% on allotment, 90% on or before Sept. 2d, 1899.
This company now owns 147 acres of Zinc ore land in the Missouri-Kansas District, upon which there are 8 mills that produced last year 44,377,630 pounds of Zinc ore.
Mr. Nicholson, the well-known engineer, who has examined this property and the books of the company now operating it, says: "The net earnings of this company will be over $125,000 per year, and there is actually in sight at one mill $800,000 worth of ore." He also states that the property is one of the best he has examined in this district.
THIS COMPANY WILL PAY 1% MONTHLY DIVIDENDS AND CARRY A LARGE AMOUNT TO SURPLUS THAT WILL BE DIVIDED QUARTERLY AMONG ITS SHAREHOLDERS.
Full engineer's report and photographs of the mills and property can be seen at our offices.
Copies of prospectus giving particulars can be had on application.
COLLEY & CO.,
7 Wall St., New York.
50 Devonshire St., Boston.
49 Westminster St., Providence, R. I.
Transfer Agents, New York International Banking & Trust Co.

Union Trust Company of New York
80 Broadway.
New York, March 23d, 1899.
The undersigned, the Trustee under the mortgage executed by the LOUISVILLE AND NASHVILLE RAILROAD COMPANY, bearing date March 1, 1877, upon the CECILIA BRANCH, being the branch railroad of the LOUISVILLE, PADUCAH AND SOUTHWESTERN RAILROAD COMPANY, extending from CECILIA STATION to LOUISVILLE, in the State of Kentucky, hereby gives notice that the said LOUISVILLE AND NASHVILLE RAILROAD COMPANY, pursuant to Section Eight in the said mortgage, providing for a sinking fund, has paid to this Company the installment of FIFTY-FIVE THOUSAND DOLLARS ($55,000) due on March 1, 1899, and that the undersigned, not being able, after effort, to purchase bonds for redemption at or below par, the said Louisville and Nashville Railroad Company, on notice and request by the undersigned, did, on the 23d day of March, 1899, at its office, in the City of New York, proceed to designate by lot so many of the said bonds, equal at par to the amount of said payment of Fifty-five Thousand Dollars, by drawing the same, and that thereby the following bonds were so designated for payment, viz.:

6,	97,	203,	364,	532,	640,	764,	906,
8,	103,	234,	379,	544,	646,	772,	955,
31,	122,	242,	409,	572,	681,	794,	957,
64,	166,	251,	459,	577,	682,	805,	980,
70,	188,	257,	468,	582,	687,	874,	985,
74,	193,	309,	484,	608,	702,	901,	988,
77,	196,	310,	522,	628,	716,	905.	

Notice is hereby given that the principal of the said above mentioned and numbered bonds, and each of them, will be redeemed and paid by the undersigned at its office, in the City of New York, on the first day of September, 1899, and that all interest on the same will cease from and after such date.
UNION TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK,
Trustee.

Santa Rosalia Mining Co.
(Incorporated under laws of New Jersey.)
Capital Stock, 800,000 shares at $1 each.
FULL PAID AND NON-ASSESSABLE.
President, GEORGE T. WERTS, (Ex-Gov. of New Jersey,) Jersey City, N. J.
Vice President, JOHN A. FITZPATRICK, (Pres. Sawyer Elec. Co.,) Phila., Pa.
Treasurer, JAMES COOPER SIMPSON, (Carson & Simpson, Publishers,) Phila., Pa.
Secretary, ARTHUR COLEMAN, New York, N. Y.
This company owns a compact group of five Gold and Copper mines in the centre of the copper belt of Autlan, State of Jalisco, Republic of Mexico, a complete ten-stamp mill installed on its properties, and a thousand acres of timber land. Three thousand tons of ore mined and nine thousand "in sight."
To increase capacity of mines and mill, 70,000 shares of the capital stock is offered for public subscription at 75 cents per share, but the right is reserved to advance the price to par without notice. Substantial and steady dividends are assured.
For prospectus and other information apply to
ALLAN G. MACDONNELL,
Fiscal Agent,
63 AND 65 WALL ST., N. Y.

Columbus, Sandusky & Hocking R. R.
To the holders of General Mortgage bonds of the Columbus, Sandusky and Hocking Railroad.
The Master having fixed August 29th, 1899, for proving up bonds in New York City under the order of the U. S. Circuit Court for the Southern District of Ohio,
Notice is hereby given that all general mortgage bonds of the Columbus, Sandusky & Hocking Railroad Company claiming prior lien will be proved up before said Master if deposited ON OR BEFORE AUGUST 28, 1899, with the NORTH AMERICAN TRUST COMPANY, 100 Broadway, under the agreement of November 19, 1898.
Dated New York, August 24, 1899.
Hon. JOHN G. CARLISLE, Chairman,
No. 30 Broad St., New York.
CHAS. S. HINCHMAN,
Chestnut and 4th Sts., Philadelphia.
JOS. F. RANDOLPH.
No. 15 Broad St., New York.

CHICAGO AND WESTERN INDIANA RAILROAD COMPANY.
FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS.
Trustees' Office, Room 83, Drexel Building.
New York, August 16, 1899.
The Trustees have this day designated, by lot, the following:

111	1323	1811	2112	2339	2595	2842	3156
145	1426	1820	2162	2348	2605	2888	3162
157	1465	1838	2185	2367	2622	2902	3195
162	1469	1842	2196	2372	2633	2935	3216
168	1496	1897	2230	2391	2635	2976	3226
201	1516	1906	2253	2423	2680	2989	3229
339	1576	1929	2258	2469	2698	3001	3242
346	1626	1988	2262	2483	2705	3005	3280
377	1708	2004	2275	2487	2727	3052	
385	1728	2014	2278	2501	2731	3091	
411	1746	2051	2281	2523	2742	3122	
424	1759	2081	2325	2551	2786	3124	
470	1775	2092	2334	2556	2792	3143	

as the numbers of the ninety-nine bonds, issued under the trust deed of the Chicago and Western Indiana Railroad Company, dated Nov. 1, 1879, to be redeemed, by the operation of the Sinking Fund, on November 1st next, at the office of Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co., New York, at 105.
ANTHONY J. THOMAS, CHARLES H. RUSSELL, } Trustees.

KNICKERBOCKER TRUST CO
234 FIFTH AVE., COR. 27TH ST.
BRANCH OFFICE 66 BROADWAY.
CAPITAL $1,000,000.00
LEGAL DEPOSITORY
For State, City, and Court Moneys.
Interest Allowed on Time Deposits.
Checks pass through N. Y. Clearing-house.
Management of ESTATES a SPECIALTY, for which REAL-ESTATE MORTGAGES are always kept on hand.
Separate Department with Special Facilities for Ladies.
CHARLES T. BARNEY, President.
FRED'K L. ELDRIDGE, 1st Vice-President.
JOSEPH T. BROWN, 2d Vice-President.
ALFRED B. MACLAY, Sec. & Treas.
FRED'K GORE KING, Asst. Sec. & Treas.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

TO THE STOCKHOLDERS OF
The Chicago & Alton Railroad Company.
Notice is hereby given that a special meeting of the stockholders of the Chicago & Alton Railroad Company will be held at the general office of the company in the Monadnock Block, No. 100 Jackson Boulevard, in the City of Chicago, State of Illinois, on Thursday, the 7th day of September, 1899, at twelve o'clock noon, for the purpose of consenting to and concurring in the creation of indebtedness of the company, and the issue and disposal of bonds to be known as this company's three per cent. refunding fifty-year gold bonds, to be dated as of October 1, 1899, to be due October 1, 1949, and to bear interest at the rate of three per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually, both principal and interest payable in gold coin, for the principal authorized amount of forty million dollars, ($40,000,000.) The proceeds of such bonds are to be used in funding the company's indebtedness and procuring funds for completing, furnishing, improving, operating, or maintaining its railroads or extensions thereof. There will also be submitted at such meeting for the consent and concurrence of the stockholders the proposition to execute a mortgage of the company's corporate property, franchises, &c., to the Illinois Trust and Savings Bank, as Trustee, to secure the payment of said issue of forty million dollars, ($40,000,000.) face value of bonds, with power to issue additional bonds under said mortgage as may be hereafter duly authorized by the stockholders. The form of such mortgage as prepared by the general solicitor of the company will also be submitted for approval.
For the above purpose the stock transfer books of the company will be closed August 20th at 3 o'clock P. M., and reopened September 8, 1899, at 10 o'clock A. M.
Dated Chicago, Ill., June 27, 1899.
By order of the Vice President and Board of Directors. ALEXANDER MILLAR, Secretary.

Annual Stockholders' Meeting of the HOCKING VALLEY RAILWAY CO.
Office of the Secretary,
Columbus, Ohio, Aug. 17, 1899.
Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of stockholders of the Hocking Valley Railway Company for the election of nine Directors, and for the transaction of such other business as may lawfully come before the meeting, (including the ratification of all acts of the Board of Directors and all committees thereof since the organization of the company,) will be held at the office of the company, Spahr Building, Columbus, Ohio, on Tuesday, the 3d day of October, 1899, at ten o'clock A. M.
The stock transfer books will be closed at the office of Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co., No. 23 Wall Street, New York City, on Tuesday, Sept. 5, 1899, at 3 o'clock P. M., and will reopen on Wednesday, Oct. 4, 1899, at 10 o'clock A. M.
By order of the Board of Directors.
WILLIAM N. COTT, Secretary.

TO THE
Stockholders and Directors OF THE St. Louis Southwestern Railway Co.
St. Louis, Mo., August 23, 1899.
Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of the stockholders of the St. Louis Southwestern Railway Company will be held at the Company's office, in the City of St. Louis, Mo., on TUESDAY, October 3, 1899, at nine o'clock A. M., for the election of nine Directors, and for the transaction of such other business that may legally come before said meeting.
The regular annual meeting of the Directors of the Company will be held at the same place immediately after the adjournment of the Stockholders' meeting.
The stock transfer books of the Company will be closed on Saturday, September 2, 1899, at 12 o'clock noon, and will be reopened on Wednesday, October 4, 1899, at 10 o'clock A. M.
EDWIN GOULD, President.
GEORGE ERBELDING, Secretary.

The Minneapolis & St. Louis Railroad Co.
Minneapolis, Minnesota, August 16, 1899.
Notice is hereby given that, pursuant to the by-laws of the Company, the annual meeting of the Stockholders of the Minneapolis and St. Louis Railroad Company of Minnesota and Iowa will be held at the office of the Company, in the City of Minneapolis, Minnesota, on TUESDAY, Oct. 3, 1899, at twelve o'clock noon, for the purpose of electing Directors, and the transaction of such other business as may legally come before the meeting.
The books of the Company for the issuance and transfer of the stock will be closed from the evening of September 2, 1899, to Oct. 4, 1899.
JOSEPH GASKELL, Secretary. EDWIN HAWLEY, President.

The Oregon R. R. & Navigation Co.
The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Oregon Railroad and Navigation Company will be held at the office of the Company, in the City of Portland, Oregon, on Thursday, the seventh day of September, 1899, at twelve o'clock noon. Stockholders may obtain, at the office of the Transfer Agent, Central Trust Company of New York, No. 54 Wall Street, New York City, copies of a circular stating the objects of said meeting.
For the purposes of such meeting the transfer books of said Company WILL CLOSE at the close of business on THURSDAY, AUGUST 24, 1899, and will be reopened on FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 8, 1899.
Dated New York, August 15, 1899.
The Oregon R. R. & Navigation Co.
By W. W. COTTON, Secretary.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT A MEETING of the stockholders of the Union Ice Company will be held at the office of the corporation, No. 159 West 24th Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on the 14th day of September, 1899, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, for the purpose of voting upon a proposition to be then submitted that such corporation be forthwith dissolved pursuant to Section 57 of the Stock Corporation Law.
Dated New York, August 21st, 1899.
F. B. ASPINWALL, Secretary.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Toledo, St. Louis and Kansas City Railroad Company for the election of Directors will be held at the office of the company in the City of Toledo, Ohio, on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 13, 1899, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M. The transfer books will close Saturday, Sept. 2, 1899, at 12 o'clock noon, and will be reopened on Thursday, Sept. 14, 1899, at 10 o'clock A. M.
MARTIN L. CROWELL, Secretary.

Washington Storage Warehouse & Van Co., Ltd.
The annual meeting of this company will be held at 2,200 Eighth Avenue, New York, on THURSDAY, Sept. 7, at 5:30 P. M.
SUMNER W. WHITE, Secretary.

DIVIDENDS.

New York, Aug. 18, 1899.
A dividend of ONE PER CENT. out of accumulated earnings has this day been declared on the PREFERRED STOCK of the company, payable October 4, 1899, to stockholders of record at the close of business September 11, 1899.
The preferred stock transfer books will close at 3 P. M. on Monday, Sept. 11, 1899, and will reopen at 10 A. M. on Friday, Sept. 22,1899.
SOUTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY.
JOSIAH F. HILL, Secretary.

23 Wall St.,
New York, Aug. 19, 1899.
The transfer books of the Voting Trustees for Preferred Stock Trust Certificates of the Southern Railway Company will close at 3 P. M. on Monday, Sept. 11, 1899, and will reopen at 10 A. M. on Friday, Sept. 22, 1899.
On October 4, 1899, the Voting Trustees will be prepared to distribute the above dividend of One Per Cent., when received by them, among the parties entitled thereto, as same appear of record on their books when closed as above.
J. P. MORGAN & CO.,
Agents for Voting Trustees.

The Chicago & Alton Railroad Co.
New York, August 15, 1899.
A dividend of Three Dollars ($3) per share on the Preferred Stock of this company has been declared payable at the fiscal agency of the company, Messrs. Cuyler, Morgan & Co., 44 Pine St., New York City, on and after September 1, 1899, to the holders of Preferred Stock of record at the close of business August 19, 1899.
The Preferred Stock Transfer Books will close for that purpose on August 19, 1899, at 12 o'clock noon, and reopen at 10 o'clock A. M., September 8, 1899. ALEX. MILLAR, Secretary.

Peoples Gas Light and Coke Co. (of Chicago).
Notice is hereby given that a dividend of ONE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. has been declared on the Capital Stock of this Company, payable to the Stockholders on August 25th, 1899.
The transfer books will close in New York on August 12th, 1899, at noon, and will reopen August 26th, 1899, at 10 A. M.
L. A. WILEY, Secretary.

American Linseed Company,
100 William Street, New York, August 9, 1899.
The second quarterly dividend of ONE AND THREE-QUARTERS PER CENT. has this day been declared on the Preferred Stock of the Company, payable by check from Chicago, September 15th, to stockholders of record August 25th, 3 P. M. Transfer books reopen Sept. 16th.
G. E. HIGHLEY, Sec'y.

The United States Leather Company,
26-28 Ferry St., New York, August 22d, 1899.
A Dividend of $1.25 per share on its preferred stock has this day been declared by the Board of Directors of this Company, payable October 2d, 1899.
The transfer books of preferred stock will close September 15th at 3 P. M. and reopen October 3d, 1899. JAMES R. PLUM Treasurer.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS OF THE GENERAL mortgage 4½ per cent. registered bonds of the Chesapeake & Ohio Ry. Co. will close at the office of the Central Trust Co. of N. Y., Friday, August 25, 1899, at 3 P. M., preparatory to the payment of the semi-annual interest thereon due Sept. 1st, and will reopen Sept. 1st, at 10 A. M.
C. E. WELLFORD, Sec'y.
Richmond, Va., Aug. 17th, 1899.

Tennessee Coal, Iron & R. R. Co.,
No. 80 Broadway, New York, July 19th, 1899.
The Coupons due August 1st, 1899, on the bonds of the De Bardeleben Coal and Iron Company, and on the South Pittsburg purchase bonds of this Company, will be paid at maturity at the Hanover National Bank, New York City.
J. BOWRON, Treasurer.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

NOTICE OF DISSOLUTION.
Please take notice that the firm of MORRIS SHAPIRO & CO., formerly doing business at No. 211 Canal Street, New York City, has on the 17th day of August, 1899, dissolved partnership by mutual consent, and that I, MORRIS SHAPIRO, will not be liable for any debts hereafter contracted under the aforesaid firm name.
Dated New York, August 23d, 1899.
MORRIS SHAPIRO.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks strong.

STOCK TRANSACTIONS.

	Shares.
Aug. 23	759,805
To date this year	117,744,544
Corresponding date last year	66,494,834

BOND TRANSACTIONS.

Aug. 23	$3,017,000
To date this year	$644,377,470
Corresponding date last year	$548,634,430

Money rate range: Collateral loans on call, 2½@3 per cent.; at three months, 4 per cent.; at 6 months, 4@4½ per cent. Commercial paper, sixty to ninety days, 4¼@4½ per cent.

Net changes in stock quotations of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Am. Cotton Oil	1	Ohio Central pf	1¼
Am. S. Hoop pf	¾	Louis. & Nash.	1
Am. Steel & Wire	½	Manhattan	1½
Am. Linseed pf	½	Mexican Central	½
Am. Tobacco	6¾	Mexican National	¾
Am. Tobacco pf	½	Minn. & St. L.	½
Anaconda	1½	M. & St. L. 2d pf.	½
At., Top. & S. F.	½	M., St. P. & S. S. M. pf.	¾
At. T. & S. F. pf.	½	Mo., K. & Texas	⅜
Baltimore & Ohio	2¼	Missouri Pacific	1½
Balt. & Ohio pf.	⅝	New Jersey Cent.	½
B'klyn Rapid Trans.	¾	Northern Pacific	1⅜
Canadian Pacific	1	Northern Pac. pf.	1¼
Central Pacific	¾	People's Gas	⅝
Ches. & Ohio	⅝	Reading	⅝
Chi. Con. Tract.	2½	Reading 1st pf.	¾
Chi. & E. Ill.	2½	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	½
C. G. W. pf., A.	½	St. Louis S. W.	½
C., C., C. & St. L.	½	St. Louis S. W. pf.	¾
Col. Fuel & Iron	1¼	St. Paul & Duluth	4
Col. South. 1st pf.	¾	St. Paul & Omaha	½
Cont. Tobacco	3	Southern Railway	½
Cont. Tob. pf.	2⅜	Texas & Pacific	⅛
Den. & R. G.	1¼	Union Bag & Paper	1⅜
Den. & R. G. pf.	⅞	Union Pacific	⅛
Erie	1	Union Pacific pf.	½
Erie 1st pf.	2	U. S. Leather	1½
Erie 2d pf.	1⅜	U. S. Leather pf.	2⅜
Evans. & T. H.	1	Wabash pf.	½
Evans. & T. H. pf.	1½	Wells-Fargo Express	1
Ft. Worth & R. G.	2⅜	Western Un. Tel.	⅞
Hocking Valley	2	W. & L. E. 2d pf.	1⅜
Hocking Valley pf.	1¼	Wisconson Central	⅞
Illinois Central	1	Wis. Central pf.	⅞
Int. Paper	1⅜		

Stocks Declined.

Am. Car & Fdy.	⅝	K. C., P. & G.	½
Am. S. & W. pf.	½	Lake Erie & W.	⅝
Colorado Midland	⅞	Met. St. Railway	¾
Col. Mid. pf.	½	N. Y. Air Brake	7
Glucose Sugar	¾	Pressed Steel Car	⅛
Great Northern	1	Tenn. Coal & Iron	1

Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

C., C., C. & St. L., St. L. Div. 4s	1½	Green Bay, deb. A	1
Erie gen lien 4s	1	K. C., P. & G. 1st	2¼
Ft. W. & R. G. 3-4s	1	Wabash, Deb. B	1
		Wis. Cent. 1st 5s	1½

Bond Declined.

Rio Grande Southern 3-4s 1¼

THE COURSE OF THE MARKET.

It is difficult to beat facts—even in Wall Street. The course of yesterday's stock market was significant of this. Stock Exchange talent in volume and variety massed on the bear side. All the room traders were persuaded that enforced liquidation, with something like a panic, was due—and to the limit of their industrious genius they rammed and jammed away.

Yet at the end of the day—after half a week of raiding and fable making—the security market, almost as a whole, was stronger than it has been. The significance is that good times are not to be trifled with. Prosperity is a poor bogy to scare investors with.

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Notable among the signs of improving Wall Street sentiment is the agreement which seems to rule among the most important commission houses that better business conditions are warranting investment confidence. Those firms which have highest standing on the Stock Exchange are almost uniformly uttering buying advices. They are conservative, of course; they do not suggest that everything be bought at any sort of a price; they do not counsel reckless overspeculation. But, within lines of prudence, they do agree that the security market is a purchase; they do emphasize the fact that business prospects promise material market value betterment. Such counselors are safest for Wall Street followers. They have experience, command wide opportunities for information, and are in close touch with leaders in the financial world. Seldom are they bigoted or partisan. They have acquired the saving habit of looking facts in the face. And when such authorities are, as now, in general agreement it is sensible to give heed to their views.

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In many parts of the market new pools are beginning to operate. Some of them include representatives of important financial interests. Some of them have more in view than merely the making of a temporary market advance. Some of them are wholly speculative, inclined to be reckless even—taking hold of "propositions" that have curious appearance. There is, for example, a difference between operations in Southern Pacific, where new dividends are soon to begin, and manipulation in Hocking Coal and Iron—an iron company producing no iron.

All markets are in one particular much alike. All offer opportunities for discrimination.

HARMONY IS COMPLETE.

President James J. Hill of the Great Northern Railway, now in this city, finds throughout the Northwest growing proofs of business prosperity.

"The present business outlook is good," said Mr. Hill yesterday to a representative of THE NEW YORK TIMES. "The country is growing fast. New territory is developing very rapidly.

"The indications are that this prosperity will continue. Certainly there is no sign whatever to the contrary at present.

"In the West, of course, we are sharing in this prosperity. While the crop cannot be said to be a banner crop, it nevertheless is a very promising one, and the railway companies will be kept busy as a result.

"As for the talk of a fight between the Great Northern and the Northern Pacific, you may say that there is no such fight—except in some newspapers. Of course those papers had to have something to write about.

"In truth, I may say that there never has been a fight between these two roads. There has been entire harmony between them for the past fifteen years, and there will continue to be harmony.

"I may sum up the situation in respect to the roads by saying that there has been less irregular competition between the Great Northern and the Northern Pacific than between any two railroad companies in the United States that are such close neighbors. Each road has its own territory, and occupies it—and there is room for both.

"As for the election of John S. Kennedy to the Directorate of the Northern Pacific, ascribed by some people to my influence, all I can say is that I don't know exactly what influence I have. Certainly, Mr. Kennedy is a very great friend of mine, and admittedly he is a large stockholder of the Great Northern."

VANDERBILT ELECTRIC CABS.

The New York Central Railroad is to establish a model cab service. Officers of the company say that when completed the plans will provide the best service of the kind in the world.

In the remodeled Grand Central Station a department covering a large area will be devoted to the enterprise. Mr. W. K. Vanderbilt himself is said to be the projector of this scheme to better accommodate the public.

The vehicles to be installed will be electric ones. They will include all types, from the small coupé to large busses capable of carrying baggage as well as passengers.

It is intimated that the plan may have much wider scope than merely the accommodation of passengers going to and from the Grand Central Station. At the start enough vehicles will be in commission to meet all the requirements of New York Central, Harlem and New Haven trains. It is not improbable, when so much is satisfactorily accomplished, that the service will be broadened, to afford advantages to other than railway passengers. Mr. Vanderbilt is credited with the theory that such extension of the service will work direct advantages to the New York Central Company—involving the idea that the local public, as regular patrons of the railroad, can feel entitled to its facilities, whether immediately going to or from a train, or not.

A NORTHERN PACIFIC PLAN.

Wisconsin Central securities became active yesterday, coincident with reports from the West that Northern Pacific interests have resumed negotiations for control of the property. Using Wisconsin Central for a Chicago entrance, as formerly, Northern Pacific can find exceptional advantages; and it is now said that some recent obstacles in the way of absorbing the property have been overcome.

But indications show in some other influential quarters that Northern Pacific plans to acquire Wisconsin Central will have to compete with projects supported by strong interests. Illinois Central engineers have made a report upon the physical condition of the property—a fact which may have significance.

BIGGER, BIGGER, AND BIGGER.

St. Paul's gross earnings for the third week in August were made public after the close of business yesterday. They aggregated $761,130, and showed the following comparisons with the same period in preceding years:

Increase over 1898	$108,456
Increase over 1897	141,814
Increase over 1896	186,323
Increase over 1895	190,722
Increase over 1894	211,487
Increase over 1893	240,311
Increase over 1892	122,593

BETTER EASTERN RATES.

Progress is being made in Eastern trunk line affairs. Instead of proving a disturber, the new Baltimore and Ohio is likely to be found actually furthering harmony, and the financiers controlling that property will probably be found foremost in favoring plans for substantial betterment in the Eastern rate situation.

QUIET AFTER THE STORM.

Stock Exchange transactions in Brooklyn Rapid Transit stock were yesterday again on a large scale, over 70,000 shares being traded in, but nothing sensational attended. The fluctuations of the day were over a range of less than two points. The final quotation showed nearly a point advance.

The short interest in the stock seems undisturbed, while, on the other hand, insiders are predicting with apparent confidence improvement in market value.

An important announcement showing progress in the affairs of the property will soon be made.

SUGAR, TOBACCO, AND WHISKY.

Sugar and Tobacco Trust stocks were both conspicuous yesterday, and both were strong. Sugar rose over two points and Tobacco about 7 In both stocks a large short interest has been resolutely raiding quotations for some time past, though in Tobacco severe penalties have recently been imposed. An interesting Wall Street report yesterday had it that one trader on the Stock Exchange was seeking a private settlement in Tobacco. Private settlement stories are in an active market always much the fashion, and Wall Street gossips are always inventing tales of them. It's an inexpensive way to help manipulation along.

The pool operating in Tobacco Trust is credited with plans for taking hold of the new Distilling Company's securities.

PROMISED ONCE MORE.

The long-delayed dividend on Missouri Pacific, which has been forecast for every quarter during the past year, is again a matter of much prophecy. Upon the strength of it Missouri Pacific shares are being advanced. A Director of the Missouri Pacific Company says, however, that the predictions are all guesswork—that no official dividend discussion has taken place.

REALLY MAKING PROGRESS.

A Director of the Central Railroad of New Jersey says:

"Anthracite coal interests are practically unified. There is no coal trust, and there is going to be none; but matters are now practically matured whereby very much larger net financial benefits will accrue to owners of all anthracite producing and carrying roads."

IMPROVEMENT LEGITIMATE.

In review of yesterday's handsome escape from depressing influences, the Stock Exchange firm of McIntyre & Wardwell say of security market conditions:

"With the realization and appreciation of the fact that underlying conditions continue highly favorable, there is renewed good buying by commission houses. London reverses its position and has bought freely, taking upward of 40,000 shares of various stocks on balance. Old bull interests came to the front and have again bought freely, particularly of the coppers and railroad list. Shorts endeavored to cover, but found an absence of stock, particularly in the industrials, which have been their principal target of late.

"There is no change in the financial situation either here or at London. There is little prospect of any change in local money rates from the present easy conditions. General trade is good all over the country in all lines, railroad earnings continue large and the corn and wheat crops are almost out of danger. Before the close of the week the net earnings for the month of July for the Granger roads will be published, and will make a very favorable impression by the large increases which they will all show over last year, which, it must be remembered, was also a prosperous period for all of them. We think the effect of the publication of these statements will be to further stimulate bullish sentiment, particularly on such stocks as St. Paul, Burlington, Rock Island, Northern Pacific, Union Pacific, Missouri Pacific, Southern Railway, Louisville, and New York Central, and we think they ought to all be bought on any soft spot which may develop during the week.

"The sharp rise in Tobacco, extending over 7 points, was on a buying movement by inside interests and several prominent operators against a large short interest recently created in a belief the stock would break in sympathy with Brooklyn Rapid Transit, Sugar, and Wire Trust. We understand Continental Tobacco Directors will meet early next month and declare a 1½ or 2 per cent. quarterly dividend on the preferred stock.

"We hear strong efforts are being made to harmonize the bituminous coal trade interests, and that bullish speculation is entering into Wheeling, Hocking Coal, and Baltimore and Ohio on this situation; also that the anthracite coal roads, particularly Readings, are booked for a good advance in the near future on the very satisfactory condition of that trade and prospective further material advance in the price of coal.

"There is a good strong bull pool in Missouri Pacific on information that the annual statement will make a very favorable showing and the company will soon declare a 1 per cent. cash dividend. There is also a pool in Northern Pacific common and preferred and in Union Pacific common, which is accumulating the stocks on their earnings and very favorable prospects.

"Inside interests were buying Sugar today, and we are told that there is hardly any doubt that the regular quarterly 3 per cent. dividend on the stock will be declared about Sept. 7. Brooklyn Rapid Transit has had its break, but under the most favorable interpretation of its statement we cannot see how any dividend can be paid on the stock this year unless it is 'forced' by the insiders. It may have some rally on the short interest, but it will be some time before the Street supports it again.

"We are still bullish on the general market on the very favorable legitimate conditions of trade, finance, and the agricultural outlook, and we expect ultimately higher prices will prevail and we continue to favor the purchase of any of the better class of stocks on soft spots."

IRON RECORD BREAKING.

And still iron trade conditions improve. In review of the phenomenal situation, The Iron Age—discussing reports carefully collected throughout the country—will, in its issue to-day, say:

The excitement in the iron markets is growing and is spreading. A very large tonnage of pigiron is being placed for 1900 delivery at advancing prices. The bulk of the sales are for the first six months, but a number of important orders have been placed for delivery far into the second half of 1900, the

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Wednesday, Aug. 23, 1899.

—Closing.— Bid.	Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
167⅞	173¾	367	Am. Car & Foundry...	17	17	17	17	— ¾
65½	66	767	Am. Car & Found. pf.	65¼	65½	65¼	65¼	— ¼
44⅝	44⅞	6,130	American Cotton Oil..	44	44½	44⅛	44⅜	+1
43⅞	44¼	400	Am. Smelt. & Ref....	44	44	43½	43½	— ⅝
91½	92	1,400	Am. Smelt. & Ref. pf.	92	92	91	91	.....
38	38⅜	1,315	American Steel Hoop.	38	38⅜	38	38	+ ⅛
83½	83¾	300	Am. Steel Hoop pf....	84	84	83¾	83¾	+ ⅛
57	57¼	5,215	Am. Steel & Wire....	56	57	56	57	+ ⅛
98	98½	220	Am. Steel & Wire pf..	98	98	98	98	— ½
11⅛	11½	100	American Linseed	11½	11½	11½	11½	.....
52½	55	620	Am. Linseed pf.......	53¾	54½	53¾	54½	+1
42¼	42¾	700	American Tin Plate...	42¼	42¾	42	42⅛	+ ⅛
120⅞	129½	87,680	American Tobacco....	122⅜	129¾	122⅜	129⅝	+6¾
....	....	220	American Tobacco pf.	145¼	145¼	145¼	145¼	+ ½
57⅜	57¼	1,800	Anaconda	56½	57¼	56½	57⅛	+1¼
23½	23⅝	16,725	At., T. & S. F.....	22⅞	23⅞	22⅞	23⅛	+ ⅛
67⅜	67⅝	40,087	At., T. & S. F. pf....	67	68	66⅞	67⅞	+ ⅜
56⅜	56½	4,710	Baltimore & Ohio....	56	56¼	56	56½	+¼
74⅝	74⅞	6,085	Baltimore & Ohio pf..	74⅜	74⅞	74⅛	74⅝	+ ⅜
103¼	103⅝	68,166	Brooklyn Rapid Tran.	103¼	103⅞	102	103⅜	+ ⅜
....	....	1,170	Brunswick City	19	19⅜	18¾	18¾	— ¼
32	32½	100	Buff., Roch. & Pitts..	32	32	32	32	.....
97	97½	100	Canadian Pacific	97	97	97	97	+1
59⅜	60¼	2,200	Central Pacific	60	60¼	59⅞	60	+ ⅜
28¾	29	4,645	Chesapeake & Ohio...	28¼	29	28⅛	28⅝	+ ⅛
54	55	500	Chicago Con. Trac....	55	55½	55	55½	+2½
136½	136⅝	4,230	Chi., Bur. & Quincy...	136	137	136	136½	+ ½
80¼	85	1,100	Chi. & East. Ill.....	78	80	78	80	+2¼
15⅝	15¾	4,800	Chicago Great West..	15⅜	15¾	15½	15¾	+ ⅛
77¼	77⅝	700	Chi. Gr. West. pf., A.	77	77½	77	77½	+ ½
37⅜	37¾	400	Chi. Gr. West. pf., B.	38¼	38½	38	38½	+ ⅛
96	96½	1,000	Chi. Gr. West., deb...	95	96½	95	96½	+ ½
104	105½	800	Chi., Ind. & Louis....	104½	105	104	105⅜	+ ⅜
133¾	134⅛	11,350	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul..	134¼	134⅝	133⅜	134	.....
174½	176	52	Chi., Mil. & St. P. pf..	176¼	176½	176¼	176¼	.....
162⅜	163½	400	Chicago & Northw....	162	162½	162	162½	.....
120	120¼	7,550	Chi., Rock Isl. & Pac.	120	120⅝	119⅝	120⅛	+ ⅜
14	15	25	Chi. Term. Trans.....	15¼	15¼	15¼	15¼	.....
45	46	50	Chi. Term. Trans. pf.	46¼	46¼	46¼	46¼	.....
56¼	56½	590	C., C., C. & St. L....	56¼	56¾	56¼	56½	+ ½
98	99	20	C., C., C. & St. L. pf.	99⅝	99⅝	99⅝	99⅝	.....
52⅜	53	4,100	Colorado Fuel & Iron.	51⅜	52⅞	51⅜	52⅝	+1¼
6¼	6⅝	900	Colorado Midland	6¼	6⅝	6¼	6⅝	+ ⅛
19	19¼	600	Colorado Midland pf..	19	19	19	19	+ ½
5½	5⅝	1,600	Colorado Southern	5½	5¾	5½	5¾	+ ¼
46	47	100	Col. Southern 1st pf..	46¾	46¾	46¾	46¾	+ ¾
17	18	20	Col. & H. C. & I.....	17	17	17	17	— ⅛
49¾	50	15,500	Continental Tobacco..	47	50	47	49¾	+3
99½	99¾	6,895	Continental Tobac. pf.	97¾	99⅝	97¾	99⅝	+2⅜
175¾	177	1,195	Consolidated Gas.....	176	176½	175½	176	.....
123	124	700	Delaware & Hudson....	122½	124¾	122	124	.....
175½	176½	2,010	Del., Lack. & West....	175⅜	178¼	176	176	— ¼
24⅝	24⅞	13,180	Denver & Rio Grande.	24	24⅞	24	24⅝	+1¼
78¼	78½	1,915	Denver & R. G. pf....	78	78¼	78	78¼	+ ⅞
13¼	13⅝	210	Dul., S. S. & At. pf....	13¼	13⅜	13½	13½	.....
14⅝	14¾	2,395	Erie	14½	14¾	14⅜	14¾	+1
39¾	40	5,625	Erie 1st pf.....	39¼	40	39¼	40	+2
19½	20	200	Erie 2d pf.....	20	20	20	20	+1⅜
44	45	400	Evans. & T. H.....	45	45	45	45	.....
90¼	91	240	Evans. & T. H. pf....	90	90¾	90	90¾	+1¼
58½	58⅞	2,620	Federal Steel	58⅝	59⅜	58½	58¾	+ ¼
81¼	82	1,000	Federal Steel pf.....	81⅜	81⅞	81¼	81¼	+ ⅛
27¼	27½	850	Ft. Worth & R. G....	26	27⅜	26	27⅜	+2⅜
64¼	64½	500	Glucose Sugar Ref....	64¾	64¾	64¼	64¼	— ¾
106	109	30	Glucose Sugar Ref. pf.	106	106	106	106	.....
167	168	545	Great Northern pf....	167	167	167	167	— 1
28¾	29	1,200	Hocking Valley	27½	29	27½	29	+2
63½	64	1,016	Hocking Valley pf....	63	64	63	64	+1¼
116⅜	116½	5,271	Illinois Central	115¼	116¾	115¼	116½	+1
38	38½	3,235	International Paper...	37⅞	38½	37½	38½	+1⅝
14½	14⅝	360	Iowa Central	14⅜	14⅞	14⅜	14⅞	+ ⅜
58¼	59	3,475	Iowa Central pf.....	58	59	58	58⅜	+1¼
11	11½	440	K. C., Pitts. & Gulf...	10½	10½	10¼	10½	— ⅛
....	....	400	Laclede Gas	57¾	58	57¾	58	— ½
21	....	600	Lake Erie & West....	21⅛	21¼	21	21	— ⅛
79½	81	400	Lake Erie & West. pf.	80	80¼	80	80	— ¼
82⅞	83	6,470	Louisville & Nashville.	82¼	83	82	82⅜	+1
113¼	113½	5,805	Manhattan Con	113¼	114	112⅜	113½	+ ⅛
201½	202¼	3,600	Met. Street Railway ..	202¾	202¾	201	202	— ⅜
15	15⅜	3,430	Mexican Central....	15¼	15⅞	15¼	15½	+ ⅛
5⅜	5½	19,440	Mexican National ctfs.	4⅞	6	4⅞	5½	+ ⅜
75	75½	175	Minn. & St. Louis....	75½	76¼	75½	75½	+ ½
97	97¼	200	Minn. & St. L. 2d pf..	97	97½	97	97½	+ ½
25¼	25⅜	550	M., St. P. & S. S. M....	24½	25½	24½	25½	+ ½
67¼	67½	200	M., S. P. & S. S. M. pf.	67	67¼	67	67¼	+ ⅜
13¼	13⅜	5,200	Mo., Kan. & Texas....	13	13⅜	13	13⅜	+ ⅞
41	41¼	5,410	Mo., Kan. & Texas pf.	40⅞	41¼	40½	41	+ ¼
50⅜	50½	36,830	Missouri Pacific	49	50½	49	50½	+1½
47½	48	230	National Biscuit Co...	48	48	47½	47½	.....
32¾	33	225	National Lead Co.....	33	33	33	33	— ¼
2¼	2⅝	50	Nat. Linseed Oil ctfs.	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	.....
55¼	55⅝	725	National Steel	55¼	55⅝	55¼	55½	— ¼
97¼	98	310	National Steel pf.....	98	98	98	98	— ¼
119¼	119½	742	New Jersey Central...	119¾	119⅞	119¼	119¾	+ ¼
183	185	310	New York Air Brake..	187	187	185	185	—7
138⅜	139	900	New York Central....	138⅝	139	138½	138½	+ ¼
33½	33	100	N. Y., C. & S. L. 2d pf.	33	33	33	33	.....
27	27⅛	2,542	N. Y., Ont. & West....	27	27¼	26¾	27	+ ⅜
27⅞	28	25,070	Norfolk & Western....	28½	28⅝	27⅝	28	.....
73	73½	7,460	Norfolk & West. pf....	74	74½	72¾	73½	— ½
12⅜	12⅝	3,000	North American.....	12½	12⅞	12½	12⅞	+ ¼
56¼	56⅜	45,680	Northern Pacific	55	56⅝	55	56⅜	+1¼
78	78¼	5,825	Northern Pacific pf...	77½	78½	77½	78¼	+1¼
44⅜	45¼	300	Oregon R. & Nav.....	45¼	45¾	45¼	45¾	— ⅛
74½	74⅝	120	Oregon R. & Nav. pf..	75	75	75	75	.....
47	47¼	820	Pacific Coast	47	48	47	47¼	+ ¼
47	47¼	400	Pacific Mail	46¾	47¼	46¾	47¼	+ ¾
135⅜	136	4,462	Pennsylvania R. R....	136¾	136⅞	135⅜	135¾	+ ¼
119⅞	120	3,320	People's Gas, Chicago.	119½	120⅜	119½	119⅜	+ ⅝
2⅜	2½	200	Peo., Dec. & Evans....	2¼	2½	2¼	2½	.....
77½	77¾	1,250	Pitts., C., C. & St. L...	77½	77¾	77⅜	77⅝	— ⅛
59½	60	400	Pressed Steel Car....	60	60	59	59	— ⅜
89	89½	320	Pressed Steel Car pf..	89½	89½	89½	89½	— ¼
158	159	200	Pull. Pal. Car Co.....	158	158½	158	158½	.....
22¼	22⅞	3,400	Reading	22¼	23	22¼	22⅞	+ ⅝
62¼	62¼	20,180	Reading 1st pf.....	62¼	62¾	62¼	62¼	+ ⅝
34½	34¾	5,100	Reading 2d pf.....	34⅜	34¾	34¼	34¼	+ ⅛
11½	12	1,000	St. L. & San Fran....	11⅝	11⅞	11½	11⅝	— ⅛
37⅞	38⅛	850	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf...	37½	38	37½	38	+ ⅛
17¼	17½	700	St. Louis Southw.....	17	17¼	17	17½	+ ⅛
39	39¼	2,260	St. Louis Southw. pf..	38⅝	39¼	38½	39	+ ⅛
60	60⅜	700	St. Paul & Duluth.....	58	60½	58	60½	+4
111¼	112¼	900	St. Paul & Omaha.....	112	112	112	112	+ ⅛
39⅜	39⅝	21,275	Southern Pacific	40	40½	39⅜	39⅜	+ ⅛
12⅝	12¾	3,510	Southern Railway.....	12¼	12¾	12¼	12¾	+ ⅛
54¼	54½	9,000	Southern Railway pf..	54½	54⅝	54	54¼	+ ¼
97	97¾	5,635	Tenn. Coal & Iron....	98½	98½	97	97	—1
....	....	150	Tenn. Coal & Iron pf.	150	150	150	150	.....
22¼	22¾	5,900	Texas Pacific	21⅝	22¾	21⅝	22½	+ ⅞
32¾	33¼	220	Union Bag & Paper...	32⅝	33¾	32⅝	33½	+1⅝
46⅝	46⅞	21,345	Union Pacific	46	47¼	45¾	46⅝	+ ⅞
....	....	4,120	Union Pacific pf.....	78	78⅝	78	78⅜	+ ½
50	53	104	United States Express.	51⅜	51⅜	51	51	.....
10⅜	10⅞	20,595	United States Leather.	9⅝	11	9⅝	10⅞	+1½
76⅝	76¾	11,560	U. S. Leather pf.....	74⅜	76¾	74⅜	76⅝	+2⅝
49	50	10	United States Rubber.	49¾	49¾	49¾	49¾	.....
7¾	8	100	Wabash	8	8	8	8	.....
23⅜	23¾	8,220	Wabash pf.....	23¼	24⅛	23¼	23⅝	+ ½
128¼	130	400	Wells-Fargo Express..	128¼	129	128¼	129	+1
89	89½	220	Western Union Tel....	89¼	89¼	89¼	89¼	+ ⅞
10⅜	11	600	Wheeling & Lake Erie.	10⅞	11	10⅞	11	+ ¼
55	60	153	Wheel. & L. E. 1st pf.	55	55	55	55	+ ¼
27	27⅞	1,127	Wheel. & L. E. 2d pf..	27½	28¼	27½	28⅝	+1⅝
17⅜	17⅝	8,661	Wisconsin Central	17	18	17	17⅝	+ ⅞
55½	55⅞	8,135	Wisconsin Central pf.	54⅞	55⅞	54⅞	55¾	+ ⅞
Sales.....		759,805						

Bid and Asked Quotations.

The following were the closing quotations for Government bonds and for stocks in which there were no transactions:

	Bid.	Asked.
2s, r., 1891	100½	
3s, r., 1918	108½	109
5s, c., 1918	108½	109
..., 1918, sm.	108	109
4s, r., 1907	112½	113
4s, c., 1907	113	114
4s, r., 1925	130⅜	131
4s, c., 1925	130⅜	131
5s, r., 1904	111⅝	112½
5s, c., 1904	111⅞	112⅜
D. C. 3-65s	117	..
Adams Exp.	113	115
Alb. & Sus.	190	195
Am. Coal	145	165
A. C. O. pf.	94	94½
Am. D. Tel.	35½	38½
Am. Exp.	140	143
Am. M. Co.	16	16½
A. M. Co. pf.	60¼	67
Am. Sp. Mfg.	6	..
A. S. M. pf.	28	30¾
A. S. R.	121	121½
Am. T. & C.	99	101½
A. T. P. pf.	90	90½
Ann Arbor..	18	19
Ann Arb. pf.	40½	41½
Atl. C. S. W. pf. cfs.	9	12
B. A. L. pf.	16½	..
B. Un. Gas.	138	140
B., N. Y. & P.	32	32½
B., R. & P. pf.	74¼	76
B., C. R. & N.	103	..
Can. South.	53⅜	54½
Cap. Tract.	92	96
C. & A. pf.	126	127½
C., I. & L. pf.	40	43
C. & N. W.	197	200
C., C., C. & St. L. pf.	98	99
C., L. & W.	9½	11
C., L. & W. pf.	39	41
Cleve. & P.	101	..
C. C. & I.	2⅝	3
C. F. & I. pf.	115	118
Col. S. 2d pf.	17	18
Com. Cable.	179	..
Consol. Coal	50	56
Consol. Ice.	38	40
Con. Ice pf.	..	89
D. M. & Ft.	20	21
D. M. & Ft. pf.	105	125
D., S. S. & A.	4¾	5¼
A. pf.	400	..
Eighth Av.	300	..
E. T. & T.	98	100
E. & W. M.	30	32
F. & P. M.	57	60
F. & P. M. pf.	110	112
Gen. Elec.	1.100	..
Int. Silver.	16¾	17½
Int. P. Co. pf.	76	79
Joliet & Chi.	175	..
Kan. & Mich.	10¾	12
K. & D. M.	3½	6
Lehigh Val.	60	..
Lehigh N. Co.	55	..
Long Dock.	70	75
L. I.	18	20
Manh. Beach.	11	22
Md. Coal pf.	62	75
M. W. S. El.	..	..
M. W. S. El. of Chi.	15	15⅝
Mich. Cent.	110	..
Mob. & Ohio.	45	46
Mor. & Es.	182½	184
Nat. Bis. pf.	98½	100
Nat. Lead pf.	112	113
Nat. Starch.	5	6
Nat. St. 1st pf.	..	..
Nat. St. 2d pf.	50	60
N. Y. & N. H.	214	218
N. Y. C. & St. L.	13½	14½
N. Y. C. & St. L. 1st pf.	65	67
N. Y. C. & St. L. 2d pf.	33½	35
Norf. So.	72	..
Ont. Mining.	8	9
P. C. 1st pf.	85	90
P. C. 2d pf.	94	96
Penn. Coal.	375	..
Peo. & East.	4	5
P., C. & St. L. pf.	96	98
P. & W. pf.	187	190
P. & W. pf. cfs.	100	13
Quicksilver.	2	3
Quicksilver pf.	8½	10
R., W. & O.	131	..
R. Gr. W.	30	33½
R. G. W. pf.	78	80
St. J. & G. I.	5	6
St. J. & G. I. 1st pf.	50	52
St. J. & G. I. 2d pf.	15	15¾
St. L. & S. F. 1st pf.	71¾	72
St. P. & D. pf.	100	101½
St. P. & Om. pf.	170	185
Sil. bull. cfs.	60	60¾
Standard	200	..
S. R. & T.	8½	8¾
T. P. R. R.	13	14
Third Av.	180	185
T. & O. C.	..	20
T. & O. C. pf.	..	40
T. C. R. T.	65½	67
Un. B. & P. pf.	83	84
U. S. R. pf.	115⅜	116¼
U. & B. R.	170	..
Wag. Pal. Car.	..	..
ex. div.	191	200

TREASURY BALANCES.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 23.—To-day's statement of the condition of the Treasury shows:

Available cash balance	$274,401,173
Gold reserve	246,529,437
Net silver	1,102,285
United States notes in the Treasury	16,812,131
Treasury notes of 1890	793,786
Total receipts this day	1,781,074
Total receipts this month	34,606,016
Total receipts this year	82,600,274
Total expenditures this day	1,280,000
Total expenditures this month	39,020,000
Total expenditures this year	95,581,000
Deposits in National banks	77,419,074
Silver bullion	812,841
National bank notes received to-day for redemption	178,551
Government receipts—	
Internal revenue	816,977
Customs	892,597
Miscellaneous	71,499

BULLION AND MINING.

Silver bullion certificates were quoted on the Stock Exchange at 60@60¾. There were no sales.

Bar silver in London was quoted at 27 9-16d per ounce and in New York at 59 13-16c. Mexican silver dollars at 47¾c.

On the Consolidated Exchange, 1,000 shares of Croesus sold at .02, 100 Comstock at .05, 300 Creede and Cripple Creek at .10, 200 Dunkin at .07, 200 Elkton at 1.07, 400 Occidental at .18, 200 Phoenix at .11, 300 Potosi at .28, 1,500 Pharmacist at .05, 350 Jack Pot at .58@.55, and 400 Union Consolidated at .31.

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Closing bids for mining stocks yesterday were as follows:

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

Alice	.80	Phoenix G. M. Co.	.09
Adams Consol	.10	Potosi	.38
Belcher	.27	Quicksilver	1.90
Best & Belcher	.55	Quicksilver pf.	8.25
Breece	1.85	Savage	.20
Bruns. Consol	.18	Sierra Nevada	.65
Caledonia B. H.	.50	Standard	2.50
Chollar	.20	Small Hopes	1.15
Crown Point	.20	Union Consol	.30
Chrysolite	.06	Utah	.08
Con. Cal. & Va	1.75	Victor	1.00
Com. T. Co. stock	.04	Yellow Jacket	.27
Com. T. Co. bonds	.04	Argentum Juanita	.27
Com. T. Co. scrip	.05	Alamo	.08
Crescent	.15	Anaconda	.50
Catalpa	.20	Creede & Crip. Ck.	.10
Dunkin	.05	Croesus	.01
Deadwood Terra	.60	Golden Fleece	.24
Eureka Consol	.40	Isabella	.88
Father De Smet	.10	Mollie Gibson	.24
Gould & Curry	.35	Mount Rosa	.24
Hale & Norcross	.25	Pharmacist	.05
Homestake	65.00	Portland	1.85
Horn Silver	1.35	Specimen	.11
Iron Silver	.50	Union	.31
Julia Consol	.02	Work	.28
Kingston & Pemb.	.18	Ramon	.18
La Crosse	.16	Elkton	.97
Leadville Con.	.08	Findlay	.18
Little Chief	.19	Garfield	.14
Mexican	.48	Jack Pot	.25
Moulton	.25	Pinnacle	.28
Ontario	7.50	Ala. Fdy. No. 2	.15¾
Ophir	1.00	Ala. Fdy. No. 3	.12¾
Occidental	.15	Ala. Fdy. No. 4	.13¾
Plymouth	.08	Grey Forge	.13¾

INDUSTRIAL EXCHANGE.

Arlz. Cop. S. Co.	10.50	Gar. Con.	.15¼
Gilpin & Lincoln	.45¾	Golden Fleece	.25
Jerrie Blanche	.58½	Isabella	.90
Morencl Cop. pf.	1.75	Jn. rine	....
Pilgrim	.005	Mollie Gibson	.25
Alamo	.09¾	Mount Rosa	.26
Anaconda	.51	Portland	2.00
Anchoria	.71	Sentinel	.003¾
Cr. Ck. Con.	.12½	Union Gold	.32
Cannon Ball	.006	Work	.29
Elkton	1.00	Rosario Honduras	5.00

FINANCIAL ANNOUNCEMENTS.

The Columbus, Sandusky and Hocking Railroad Reorganization Committee announces that all general mortgage bonds claiming prior lien will be proved up before the master under the order of the United States Circuit Court, if deposited with the North American Trust Company on or before Aug. 28.

Trust Company Increases Capital.

ALBANY, Aug. 23.—The North American Trust Company of New York City has filed with Superintendent Kilburn of the State Banking Department, a certificate of a proposed increase of its capital stock from $1,000,000 to $2,000,000. Superintendent Kilburn will give his consent as soon as the company pays the State corporation tax. The company's papers state that the capital actually paid in is $1,000,000, and that the debts and liabilities amount to $6,796,167.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Bond Transactions.

U. S. 3s, registered		Int. & Gt. N. 2d	
10,000	108⅝	2,000	95
U. S. 3s, coup		Ill. Cent., Louisv. Div. 3½s	
5,000	108¾	22,000	102½
U. S. 4s, coup, 1907		Iowa Cent. 1st 5s	
1,000	113⅜	1,000	115½
Adams Exp. Co. 4s		Kan. City, P. & G. 1st	
7,000	108½	70,000	72
Ann Arbor 1st 4s		15,000	72½
1,000	95½	15,000	72¾
Atch., Top. & Santa Fe adjust 4s		30,000	73¼
10,000	87½	10,000	73
1,000	87⅝	20,000	73¼
45,000	87½	10,000s20F	72½
5,000	87½	Kentucky Cent 1st 4s	
1,000	87⅝	6,000	98
Gen. 4s		Louisv. & Nash. unified gold 4s	
1,000	102¼	7,000	99¾
3,000	102¾	18,000	100
5,000	102½	Louisv. & Nash. Pens. & Atl 1st	
5,000	102⅝	1,000	114½
5,000	102¾	Mex. Cent. 1st inc	
Austin & N'w'n 1st		10,000s20F	22
11,000	96¾	10,000	22¼
4,000	97½	20,000	22½
Balt. & Ohio 3½s		10,000	22¾
5,000	97¼	1,000	22¼
30,000	97	25,000	22⅝
Balt. & Ohio 4s		10,000	22½
11,000	101	Mex. Inter 1st 4s	
10,000	101	10,000	87
10,000	100⅞	Mo., K. & T. 1st 4s	
10,000	101	1,000	94½
Balt. & Ohio, S'w'n Div 3½s, when issued		1,000	94¾
20,000	94	10,000	94¼
B'klyn Un Elev 1st		Mo., K. & T. 2d	
5,000	100½	10,000	68¾
Canada South 2d		1,000	69¾
1,000	111½	10,000	69½
Cent. Ga. Ry. con. 5s		Mo., K. & T. of T. 5s	
5,000	96¾	2,000	94⅞
Cent. of N. J. gen. 5s		Mo. Pac. 3d	
2,000	120½	20,000	115¼
Cent. Pac. 1st, when issued		Mo. Pac. tr. 5s	
40,000	101¼	11,000	101
Cent. Pac. 3½s, when issued		4,000	101¼
45,000	86¾	11,000	101½
50,000	87	7,000	101⅝
25,000	87⅛	30,000	101¾
Ches. & O. gen. 4½s		230,000	101⅞
5,000	65	85,000	86
10,000	65½	50,000	86¼
Gal., H. & S. A. Mex. & Pac. Div. 5s		22,000	86
7,000	103½	10,000	86⅛
Green Bay & West deb. A		60,000	86
1,000	59	5,000	86¼
25,000	60	15,000	86
Green Bay & West deb. B		5,000	86¼
25,000	7	South Ry. 1st 5s	
10,000	6⅞	5,000	110¼
27,000	6⅞	Tex. & Pac. 1st 5s	
48,000	6⅞	1,000	115½
10,000	7	Tex. & N. O. con. 5s	
10,000	7⅛	10,000	103
10,000	7	Union Pacific 4s	
13,000	6⅞	8,000	105¼
5,000	7	Wabash 1st 5s	
100,000	6⅞	4,000	116½
50,000	7	20,000	116½
5,000	7⅛	Wabash 2d 5s	
10,000	7⅛	12,000	101
3,000	87	Wabash deb. Ser B	
2,000	86⅜	10,000	37¾
1,000	86¼	10,000	37¼
Denver & Rio Gr 1st		40,000	37¾
2,000	105¼	West Shore gtd 4s, registered	
Denver & Rio Gr 4½s		1,000	113⅜
10,000	108¼	West Shore gtd 4s	
5,000	108⅝	5,000	114¼
10,000	109	Wis Cent Co 1st, tr co ctfs	
Denver & Rio Gr 4s		1,000	76¼
13,000	101½	25,000	76⅝
Detroit City Gas 5s		100,000	77
10,000	100⅜	11,000	77½
5,000	100¼	Wis Cent 1st 4s, when issued	
1,000	100⅜	1,000	94
12,000	100¼		
3,000	100⅜		
Det., Mac & Mar'q			
5,000	19⅜		
15,000	19⅞		
Erie gen. lien 4s			
55,000	72½		
3,000	72¾		
1,000	72⅜		
30,000	73		
10,000	72⅜		
5,000	73¼		
10,000	73⅜		
5,000	73¼		
10,000	73¼		
21,000	72		
35,000	73¼		
Erie 4s, prior bds			
11,000	92¼		
Evans & Ind 1st con			
10,000s7F	100⅝		
Evans. & T. H. gen 5s			
17,000	106		
3,000	106¼		
Ft. W. & Rio Gr 1st 5-4s			
5,000	65		
10,000	65½		
Gal., H. & S. A. Mex & Pac

PROF. C. J. STILLE'S BEQUESTS.

He Left $158,470, of Which Yale Is to Get One-third.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 23.—The Register of Wills to-day admitted to probate the will of the late Prof. Charles J. Stille, former Provost of the University of Pennsylvania. The estate is valued at $158,470.

It is provided that the widow shall enjoy the income of the estate, and, upon her death the property is to be divided into three equal parts, and given to Yale University, Gloria Dei Church, this city, and the Historical Society of Pennsylvania, under certain conditions.

NATIONAL NEWSDEALERS MEET.

Adopt Resolutions Demanding the Licensing of Newsboys.

BUFFALO, Aug. 23.—The National Association of Newsdealers held an executive session this morning, at which a representative of Typographical Union No. 6 detailed the trouble between The New York Sun and the union.

Among the resolutions adopted were the following: Providing for the licensing of newsboys; protesting against the failure of the publishers of certain periodicals to publish the retail price of their respective journals on their title page; regretting the death and eulogizing the character of Robert Bonner; sanctioning the tearing from periodicals by the newsdealers of advertisements that are regarded as detrimental to their interests; authorizing the appointment of a committee to wait on the American News Company and other newscompanies and ask that they cease to receive individual subscriptions direct, thereby depriving dealers of commissions, such committee to inform the news companies that the dealers will start a news company of their own if the practice is not stopped.

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Altman & Co. Increase Their Holdings in Nineteenth Street—Other Dealings in the Same Neighborhood—Auction Sales.

Details were made public yesterday in regard to an interesting series of transactions involving a number of parcels on Eighteenth and Nineteenth Streets, just west of Sixth Avenue. The transactions result in an increase of over 100 feet in the frontage of B. Altman & Co.'s property on Nineteenth Street, and the purchase of several old structures on both streets by Edward Jansen, with whom that immediate neighborhood has been a favorite field for real estate operations.

Broker Philip Jeselson has bought for Mr. Jansen from D. Ruter, the front and rear four-story buildings 126 West Nineteenth Street, 25 by 100, and has resold them to B. Altman & Co., together with 124 West Nineteenth Street, a six-story business building, now occupied by Mr. Jansen in the manufacture of willow ware, and 128 and 130 West Nineteenth Street, previously owned by him. No. 124 is separated from Altman & Co.'s present building by only one number, No. 122, which was purchased by them about a year ago. Altman & Co. have no idea of improving their last purchases immediately, or even in the near future, but arrangements have been made by which, even before title passes, they may build a bridge connecting their present building with No. 124, which is a modern structure, and making it available for their uses. The frontage of the Altman store on Nineteenth Street is now 303 feet, but with the purchases just mentioned the holdings of the concern are extended westerly 118.4 feet, or in all 421.4 feet.

Mr. Jeselson has also bought for Edward Jansen from Mandelbaum & Lowine the front and rear buildings 134 and 136 West Nineteenth Street on a plot 43.4 by 100. The buyer already owned 132, and now has another plot, 64.3 by 100, adjoining on the west that which he has just sold to Altman & Co. Mr. Jansen has sold to Altman & Co. practically everything that they have bought on Nineteenth Street, except possibly the original plot on the Sixth Avenue corner. Their purchases from him at one time and another cover every number from 114 to 130.

Broker Jeselson has also sold for Coudert Brothers to Edward Jansen the old buildings 112, 114, and 116 West Eighteenth Street, south side, 150 feet west of Sixth Avenue, 60 by 92.

Slawson & Hobbs have sold for the Metropolitan Improvement Company to a client the five-story American basement dwelling 435 West End Avenue, 18 by 65 by 90.

Cyrus Field Judson has sold for William Evans to a client, for about $75,000, the two new six-story flats 387 and 389 East Tenth Street, each 25 by 80 by 100.

It is reported that the Nordlinger estate has sold, for about $45,000, the four-story brownstone-front dwelling 62 West Fifty-second Street, 20 by 100.

Results at Auction.

Yesterday's offerings in the Trinity Building Salesroom resulted as follows:

By William Kennelly.

Eighty-ninth Street, north side, 96.8 feet west of Columbus Avenue, 103.4 by 100.8 by 100 by 100.10, vacant; foreclosure sale, to Arthur C. Saxton $56,820

By Peter F. Meyer & Co.

257 West Seventy-fourth Street, 20 by 102.2, three-story brick dwelling; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, Mary M. Baldwin 18,000

225 West One Hundred and Forty-third Street, 25 by 99.11, five-story brick flat; foreclosure sale, to I. Dahut 19,550

To-day's Auction Sales.

The following sales at auction are down for to-day at 111 Broadway:

By Bryan L. Kennelly, foreclosure sale, James B. Ludlow, referee, 338 and 340 West Fifty-sixth Street, south side, 275 feet east of Ninth Avenue, 50 by 100.5, six-story brick flat. Due on judgment, $70,059.

By Bryan L. Kennelly, foreclosure sale, John Duff, referee, 512 Fifth Street, south side, 175 feet east of Avenue A, 25 by 96.2, Astor leasehold, five-story brick flat, with store. Due on judgment, $10,341.

By William Kennelly, foreclosure sale, Michael J. Scanlan, referee, 166 East One Hundred and Ninth Street, south side, 220 feet west of Third Avenue, 25 by 100.11, five-story stone-front tenement. Due on judgment, $10,704.

By James L. Wells, foreclosure sale, James C. De La Mare, referee, 1,149 East One Hundred and Sixty-fifth Street, northeast corner of Tiffany Street, 25.6 by 100 by 18.7 by 98.6, five-story frame flat, with store; 1,151 East One Hundred and Sixty-fifth Street, north side, adjoining the foregoing on the east, 25 by 98.6 by 25.1 by 96.8, two-story frame dwelling. Due on judgment, on 1,149, $2,258; on 1,151, $4,951.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

Thirty-eighth Street, northeast corner of Eleventh Avenue, for a three-story brick bakery, 125.6 by 98.9; New York Bread Company, premises, owner; G. W. Knadler, premises, architect; cost, $80,000.

One Hundred and Fourteenth Street, north side, 200 feet west of First Avenue, for two six-story brick flats, with stores, 32.6 by 87; Solomon Marcus of 14 West One Hundred and Twentieth Street, owner; G. F. Pelham of 503 Fifth Avenue, architect; cost, $60,000.

No. 38 King's Bridge Avenue, for a two-story frame dwelling, 25 by 61.6; Clara W. Holbert of 36 King's Bridge Avenue, owner; F. A. De Meuron, architect; cost, $5,000.

Alterations.

Fifty-third Street, northeast corner of Ninth Avenue, to a four-story brick tenement, with store; J. J. Curry, premises, owner; A. G. Rechlin, architect; cost, $500.

No. 26 West Fifty-third Street, to a five-story brick and frame dwelling and to build a five-story extension, 18 by 28.11; H. F. Shoemaker of 22 East Forty-sixth Street, owner; C. P. H. Gilbert, architect; cost, $39,000.

No. 657 Eighth Avenue and 300 and 302 West Forty-second Street, to a four-story brick dwelling, with store; Hyman Vogel of 50 East Eightieth Street, owner; Lord, Hewlitt & Hull, architects; cost, $5,000.

No. 30 to 34 Gold Street, to an eight-story brick and steel factory and telephone exchange; New York Telephone Company, 15 Dey Street, owner; C. L. W. Eidlitz, architect; cost, $5,500.

No. 280 West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, to a four-story brick dwelling, with store; George Ehret of 235 East Ninety-second Street, owner; H. P. Knowles of 429 West Twenty-first Street, architect; cost, $2,000.

Broad Street, west side, between Bridge and Pearl Streets, to a four-story brick and stone store and lofts; H. S. Ely of 64 Cedar Street, owner; Charles Stegmayer of 308 East Eighty-second Street, architect; cost, $1,000.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Wednesday, Aug. 23.

AQUEDUCT AV, s e corner of Evelyn Place, 25.4x92x25x88.11; Michael Kirby, Jr., to William Bassler, quit claim 1

AVENUE A, 1,014, n e corner of 55th St, 25.5x79.8; Mayer Goldstein to Joseph C. Van Cura 1

AVENUE A, s e corner of 82d St, 25.8x98; Louis Cohen to Morris Fineman 1

CATHARINE SLIP, 13, s e corner of Water St, 18.2x51.6x19.2x53.9; Charlotte L. Hunter to William I. Craven 200

EAGLE AV, w s, 434.9 ft s of 156th St, 19.11x99.5x19.11x99.4; Fred Bailey to Joseph Stegman 1

EAGLE AV, w s, 414.9 ft s of 156th St, 19.11x99.4; Fred Bailey to Joseph Stegman 1

ELIZABETH ST, 118, 25x100; also Elizabeth St, e s, 149.6 ft n of Grand St, 24x100.3; John Neumann to Edward P. Poerschke 39,000

LOT 134, map of Van Nest Park, 24th Ward; Ephraim B. Levy to Josephine B. Rezzano 1

LOT 156, map of Section A, Vyse estate; Helena B. Acker to Marie Toelberg 4,700

UNION AV, w s, 50 ft s of George or 163th St, old line, 100x irregular; Ferdinand Hecht and Simon Uhlfelder to Mathew F. Riley 13,130

VYSE AV, w s, 200 ft s of Charlotte Place, 75x100; Niels Toelberg to Helena B. Acker 4,000

2D AV, s w corner of 121st St, 25.2x80; Theodor Schmidt to Bartolomew and Louisa Zaniboni 1

2D ST, n s, 105 ft w of 4th Av, 33.4x114, Wakefield; Henry W. Deans to Francis P. Kiersted 250

28TH ST, 326 West, 18.9x98.9; Catharine S. or Katharyn C. Dobinson to Emily K. Armstrong 15,000

28TH ST, 326 West, 18.9x98.9; Nathalie E. Bayliss to Catharine or Katharyn C. Dobinson 8,500

61ST ST, s s, 250 ft e of West End Av, 50x100.5; Isaac L. Smith to Frank H. Edmunds 1

64TH ST, 152 and 154 West, 50x100.5; Nellie David to Samuel Gips and another ..... Exchange

74TH ST, s s, 552 ft w of Columbus Av, 20x102.2; Frederick H. Allen to William H. Butler 40,000

95TH ST, n s, 181 ft e of 3d Av, 25x100.8; Randolph Guggenheimer to Francis J. Schnugg 1

145TH ST, n s, 100 ft w of Clifton Av, 25x100; Mary Judge to Kate Tuomey 100

Recorded Leases.

DOSCHER, Claus, to United Wine and Trading Company; 424 Greenwich St, corner Laight, 5 years 6,000

KATZMAN, Adolph, to Jacob Lowy; 62 2d Av, 3 years 1,560

SIMON, Morris J., to Lena Schultz and another; 68 and 70 East 120th St, 3 years 3,000

STUYVESANT, Augustus V. H., to S. J. Bendiner and another; 47 3d Av, 10 years 1,900

TOWLE, Isabella, and others, executors, to John J. Baum; Avenue A, n w corner of 91st St, 5 years 600

WHITE, Charles P., to W. E. Cushman; 691 and 693 Amsterdam Av, 1 year 780

Recorded Mortgages.

ARMSTRONG, Henry, to Jere J. Campion; 319 West 28th St, 1 year $2,000

ARMSTRONG, Henry, to the Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; 319 West 28th St, 1 year 10,000

BERNHEIM, Hannah A., to Charles S. Benedict, trustee; 102d St, 310 West, 5 years 3,000

BUCKLEY, John J., to Albert I. Sire; Walker St, s s, 127.1 and 101.8 ft e of Elm St, old line, 1 year 8,000

BUCKLEY, John J., to Charles C. Worthington; Walker St, s s, 127.1 and 101.8 ft e of Elm St, old line, 5 years 125,000

BURNE, John C., to the Metropolitan Improvement Company; Broadway, e s, 50.11 ft n of 99th St, demand 45,000

CHISLING, Max, to Yette Hirschbein; Madison Av, s e corner of 133d St, demand 500

COLETTI, Emilio P. and Emile, to David W. Maines; Sedgwick Av, e s, 74.5 and 801.2 ft n of 176th St, 3 years, (two mortgages) 6,500

DETCKEN, Charles, to Bernheimer & Schmid; 677 6th Av, saloon lease, demand 4,000

DOBSON, Frank, to Margaret Beck; 218 East 42d St, 3 years 17,000

FIERRO, Mary E. and Patrick F., to the John Eichler Brewing Company; 80 Duane St, 1 year 6,000

GOODMAN, Abraham, and Rudolph Wallach to Emilie J. Murray; 112 and 114 Ridge St, 1 year 22,000

HANLY, Daniel, to Dry Dock Savings Institution; 7th St, n s, 115.3 ft w of Avenue D, 1 year 7,000

HARDY, Charles R., to Harris D. Colt and another; 750 St. Nicholas Av, 3 years 15,000

HILLYARD, Josephine A., and others to John Hillyard; Gold St, 62 and 64, e s, 5 years 1,500

KESHIN, Michael M., and Louis Frank to William Bryon; 94th St, n s, 275 ft e of 3d Av; also 94th St, n s, 285 ft e of 3d Av, and a gore lot adjoining above on the s, installments 1,000

LAZARUS, Joshua, and the Trustees of the Peabody Education Fund; 508 and 510 Broome St, 5 years 70,000

LOTZ, Frank, to Blanca Fritsch; Victor St, w s, 175 ft n of Columbus Av, 1 year 750

LOWENFELD, Pincus, and William Prager to Mary L. Abney; 397 Madison St, 5 years 10,000

LOWY, Jacob, to the Fred Oppermann, Jr., Brewing Company; 62 3d Av, saloon lease, demand 1,400

McDERMOTT, James, to Sigmund Kraus; Stanton St, n s, 79.8 ft w Mangin St, 5 years 3,000

McLAUGHLIN, John, to John N. Brown; 88th St, n s, 87.8, 62.2, 36.8, 113.2, and 138.8 ft e of Madison Av, 5 years, (five mortgages,) each 25,000

McMAHON, Patrick and James, to George Ehret; 100 East 125th St, and 1,815 and 1,817 Park Av, saloon lease, demand 1,637

MEENAN, Patrick, to Bernheimer & Schmid; 765 2d Av, saloon lease, demand. 4,000

MUNDT, Helene, to Dollar Savings Bank; 189th St, s s, 95.11 ft e of Creston Av, 50.0x44.7 to Irving St, 1 year 3,500

REZZANO, Josephine B., to E. B. Levy; Lot 134, map of Van Nest Park, 1 year 400

RILEY, Mathew F., to Ferdinand Hecht and Simon Uhlfelder; Union Av, w s, 50 ft s of 166th St, old line, demand 6,930

ROESCHKE, Edward R., to John Siemann; Elizabeth St, 118, e s, 25x100; Elizabeth St, e s, 149.6 ft n of Grand St, 1 year 28,500

ROSE, Frank W., to Caroline Dennis; 60 Morton St, demand 1,000

SAMUELS, Lewis and Eliza, to Lehman Samuels; old Boston Road, corner of highway leading from Westchester village to Bronxdale; also Boston Road at n w corner of above property, 3 years 3,000

SCHEIB, Abraham, to the Greenwich Savings Bank; 1,725 Lexington Av, 3 years 1,000

SCHNUGG, Francis J., to Mary S. Schenck; 1,758 2d Av, 5 years 18,000

SEABOARD REALTY COMPANY to the German Savings Bank; 7th Av, n e corner of 113th St, 1 year 180,000

SOUTHACK, Louis V., to Central Trust Company of New York; Broadway, 194, e s; Broadway, 196, e s; Broadway, 304, e s; 5th Av, w s, 344.6 ft w of 5th Av; 25th St, s s, 250 ft w of 6th Av, 1-28 part 3,000

STEIN, Matilda, to August Barth; Barrow St, n e corner of Bleecker St; Barrow St, n s, 25 ft e of Bleecker St; Barrow St, n s, adjoining above, Fordham Av, n w corner of 4th St; 4th St, n s, 100 ft w of Fordham Av; Railroad Av, e corner of North St, 1 year 3,000

STEGMANN, Joseph, to Fred Bailey; Eagle Av, 414.10 and 434.9 ft s of 156th St, 1 year, (two mortgages,) each 1,600

STERNBERGER, Morris S., to Henrietta Sternberger; 43 East 60th St; West 58, e s, 62.6 ft s of Charlton St; 525 Broadway; 94 Spring St, all ½ part; also 96 and 98 Mercer St, s e corner of Spring St, 1-16 part; also part of lands at West End, Long Branch, and Union County, N. J. demand 2,192

STEWART, Perez M., and H. Ives Smith to Joseph Hamershlag and another; Riverside Drive, n e corner of 105th St, 201.10 to 106th St, 1 year 20,000

STEWART, Perez M., and H. Ives Smith to Moritz Faikenau; Riverside Drive, e s, 80.11 ft n of 106th St; also 106th St, n s, 53.3 ft e of Riverside Drive, extends irregular to drive, demand 12,000

SULLIVAN, Patrick, to George Ehret; 321 East 89th St, demand 1,000

TANGE, Charles, to Luther E. Mansfield and others; Kelly St, e s, 186.11 ft s of 162th St, 1 year 1,750

TOELBERG, Marie to Franklin Acker, executor; 1,307 Hoe Av, 3 years 2,600

TOELBERG, Marie, to Helena B. Acker; 1,307 Hoe Av, 1 year 500

WOLFF, Etta, to John J. Toohey; Wendover Av, s s, 176.10 ft e of Washington Av, ½ year 500

ZUNINO, Bartolomeo and Louisa, to Theodor Schmidt; 2d Av, s w corner of 121st St, installments 5,500

Assignments of Mortgages.

ADLER, Sigmund, to Ignatz Roth ..... Nom.

BARNUM, Franklin H., to Lucinda Blauvelt $250

CRANE, Harold L., to Anne E. Hincken. 5,000

DUGLISS, Charles H., to Morris Wolf ... 2,500

GUGGENHEIMER, Randolph, to Amelia Fechteler 13,500

HEILNER, Emanuel, and Moses J. Wolf to Benjamin Mordecai 100

HUNT, Byron J., executor, &c., to Sarah M. Hunt ..... Nom.

LINDER, George, to Frederick Linder.. Nom.

MERRIMAN, Corydon H., to Mutual Life Insurance Company 13,500

SIRE, Albert L., to Edward F. Browning. 8,000

Mechanics' Liens.

AMSTERDAM AV, s w corner of 179th St, 25x100; Thomas Roberts Stevenson Company against John Shea, owner and contractor $188

AMSTERDAM AV, w s, 25 ft s of 141st St, 75x100; Clarke & Hogan against Orrin Dickinson, owner and contractor... 175

BROOK AV, e s, 95 ft s of 169th St, 25x100; Hookey & Mueller against Jacob Preiffer, owner; Louis W. Kaysser, contractor 193

CHERRY ST, 478 to 484; Mouter & Co. against John J. Klerst, owner and contractor 1,000

LEROY ST, 21; John H. Dwyer against Otto Kempner, owner; Jacob Zimmermann, contractor; Henry Schulze, subcontractor 25

ROBBINS AV, e s, 79 ft n of 147th St, 150x100; Herman Masche against John J. Ottstadt and John Gold, owners and contractors 1,450

TEASDALE PLACE, s s, 94.10 ft e of 3d Av, 50x100; Hookey & Mueller against Mrs. Frank B. Walker, owner; Emma L. Mueller, owner and contractor..... 2,851

TINTON AV, w s, 150 ft s of 166th St, 150x100; the Alberene Stone Company against H. B. Roach, owner; Thomas M. Sheehan, contractor 46

UNION AV, n e corner of 156th St, 75x100; George Mackenzie against James C. Wood, owner; William M. Walsh, contractor 49

1ST AV, 2,279 and 2,281; Clarke & Hogan against George Jenkins, owner and contractor 254

5TH AV, n e corner of 98th St, 50x100; Frank S. Grob against Patrick Duffy, owner; Hirsch & Schwarzkopf, contractors; Thomas F. Howden, sub-contractor 93

113TH ST, 153 to 157 East; Raffaele Lucchini against Louis Kurlandzick and Nathan Elikofsky, owners and contractors 350

132D ST, 26 and 28 West; Hahn & O'Reilly against Jacob A. Zimmermann, owner; Henry Schulze, contractor 72

148TH ST, s e s, 100 ft of Amsterdam Av, 50x100; Schnatz & Massoth against John E. O'Brien, owner and contractor 607

158TH ST, s e corner of German Place, 87x100; Meese & Jacob against Joseph D. Jennings, owner and contractor 228

BUILDING LOAN CONTRACT, UNDER CHAPTER 418, LAWS OF 1897.

22D ST, 11 East; Elias Kempner with William H. Stearns, 10 payments 35,000

Lis Pendens.

ST. ANN'S AV, e s, 554.2 ft s of 156th St, 110.1x 63.10x110.2x33.9; also Lots 23 to 27, map of property of Ursuline Convent; Isaac and Max S. Boehm against Eustach Sieber and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Rose & Putzel.

WILLARD AV, n s, 96.1 ft w of Bronx River Road, 50x100; Ellen Archer against Mary Clark, (two actions, foreclosure of two mortgages;) attorney, R. B. Archer.

1ST AV, s e corner of 44th St, runs s 100.5x e 150x s 100.5 to 43d St x e 200x n 200.10 to 44th St x350 to beginning; Emma S. Fayerweather against the United Dressed Beef Company, (action to recover possession, &c.;) attorney, R. M. Sherman.

3D AV, n e corner of 171st St, 25x100; Ernst-Marx-Nathan Company against Louis Lutjens and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, L. S. Marx.

80TH ST, 110 West; Louise V. Weber against William O. B. Clifford, (specific performance;) attorney, J. H. Hull.

82D ST, s s, 100 ft e of Park Av, 25x102.2; Lsrael Lebowitz against Rachel Juster, (specific performance;) attorneys, Kantrowitz & Esberg.

83D ST, n s, 228.9 ft e of 3d Av, 25.5x102.2; Anna R. De Blois, executrix, &c., against Margaret F. Thornton and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Graff & Blauvelt.

102D ST, s w corner of Madison Av, 42.4x100.11; John Bigelow and others, executors, &c., against Robert L. Knaggs and others, executors, &c., (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, M. S. & I. S. Isaacs.

102D ST, s s, 42.4 ft w of Madison Av, 27.8x 100.11; Bertha Tim against Robert L. Knaggs and others, executors, &c., (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, M. S. & I. S. Isaacs.

123D ST, 179 East; Joshua F. Howes against Joseph Singer, (action to recover amount, &c.;) attorneys, Quackenbush & Wise.

129TH ST, s s, 125 ft e of 8th Av, 22.2x99.11; James H. Aldrich and another, trustees, against Naomi C. Paine, individually and as executrix, &c., (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Emmet & Robinson.

150TH ST, s w s, 155 ft s e of Robbins Av, 50x 125; William T. Rehm against Rosina Schmidt, (foreclosure of two mortgages;) attorney, D. F. Tousey.

168TH ST, n s, 45 ft e of Brook Av, 46.5x96.7x irregular; Emma Reyerson against Ottilie Kaysser, (specific performance;) attorney, R. Nathan.

170TH ST, n e s, 126.5 ft s e of Railroad Av, 23.8x104; George H. Purser, Jr., executor, &c., against Elizabeth F. Andrews, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, R. E. & A. J. Prime.

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The New York Times
Illustrated Weekly Magazine
SUNDAY, AUGUST 27,
Will Contain, Among Others, the Following Features:

- Full page portrait of Controller Bird S. Coler accompanied by a sketch of his career.
- Page view of the new home of the University Club, at Fifth Avenue and 54th Street.
- Portrait of J. G. Brown and reproductions of some of his famous pictures of street arabs.
- Illustrated article on the actual workings of the Atlantic Cable, showing view of the cable house at Coney Island, where the cable enters the ocean and the terminus in the city where the messages are received and sent.
- First photograph made of the model of the Dewey Arch, accompanied by an article by Charles de Kay.
- Portraits showing the national types of Europe are presented in connection with a review of the book, "The Races of Europe."
- Illustrated article on Christ Church, Shrewsbury, with photograph of its large old sixteenth century Bible.
- Photographs of the pretty daughters of Mrs. D. H. Driscoll of New York, who won the first prizes at the Saratoga Baby Show.
- Views of the Shamrock after her arrival in New York Harbor, and a picture of Sir Thomas Lipton's yacht Erin, which accompanied the Shamrock across the ocean; photograph of the half-rater Genesee of Rochester, which competed for the Canada Cup at Toronto last week, with pictures of her crew.
- A short story entitled "Told in an Old Picture Gallery."
- View of the point of the boundary between Alaska and British Territory on the summit of White Pass.
- Picture of Collis P. Huntington in characteristic pose; portrait of John Walter Smith, the Democratic candidate for Governor of Maryland.

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REOPENS WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 27TH, 1899.
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This school reopens Wednesday, September 27th. Mr. Cutler will be at the school house after September 10th. Summer mail forwarded.

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SUMMONSES.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—LESLIE PELL-CLARKE, plaintiff, against ORLEANA R. E. PELL, Henrietta Pell-Clarke, wife of Leslie Pell-Clarke; Duncan C. Pell, and Annie Pell, his wife; H. Archibald Pell and Sarah Pell, his wife; A. Mercer Pell and Mary Pell, his wife; Clementina B. Le Roy and Edward A. Le Roy, her husband; Newbold Le Roy and Ada H. Le Roy, his wife; Archibald Le Roy, Otis Le Roy, Cornelia Miller and Andrew Miller, her husband; Edward A. Le Roy, Jr., and Catherine N. Le Roy, his wife; Lucinda Ely Street and William A. Street, her husband; Alice Lee Post and Alfred S. Post, her husband; Clementina Le Roy and Herman Le Roy, her husband; Charles Morgan, Annie Pell, Clara Pell Townsend and Thomas G. Townsend, her husband; Thomas G. Townsend, Jr., Edward Davis Townsend, Annis Pell Townsend, Roger C. Townsend, Herbert Pell Townsend, Herbert C. Pell and Katherine Pell, his wife; Herbert C. Pell, Jr., Clarence C. Pell, Emily Pell Coster and Charles H. Coster, her husband; Emily Pell Coster, Jr., Helen Coster, Maud Coster, Charles H. Coster, Jr., Alfred Pell, Frances Pell, Martin J. Archer Shee, Martin J. Archer Shee, Jr., Mary Archer Shee, Winifred Archer Shee, Howland Pell Haggerty, and Mary Haggerty, his wife; Howland Pell Haggerty, Jr., Francis S. Haggerty, William Howland Pell, Stephen H. Pell, Theodore R. Pell, Mary D. Pell, Lita Pell Wright, and Eben Wright, her husband; F. Livingston Pell, James Duane Pell, Walden Pell, 3d, Sophia J. Pell, Lita Pell Wright, Eben Wright, Melissa A. Pell and F. Livingston Pell, as trustees under the last will and testament of Walden Pell, 2d., deceased; Margaretta B. Pell, George Augustus Campbell, Arthur Charles Hammersley, Howland Pell and Rodman C. Pell, as executors and trustees under the will of Mary Pell Haggerty; Charlotte Pell, Clara Morgan, wife of Charles Morgan; Antoinette G. Pell, wife of Rodman C. Pell, Pierre Waring, husband of Florence C. Waring; Adelaide Pell, wife of William Howland Pell, and Melissa A. Pell, individually, defendants.—Trial desired in New York County.—Amended Summons.

To the above-named defendants, and each of them: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorneys within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New York, June 21st, 1899.

WILLIAM TEMPLE EMMET,
P. CHAUNCEY ANDERSON,
Plaintiff's Attorneys.

Office and Post Office address, 27 William Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

To the defendants, Thomas G. Townsend, Clara Pell Townsend, Thomas G. Townsend, Jr., Edward D. Townsend, Annie Pell Townsend, Roger C. Townsend, Herbert Pell Townsend, Martin J. Archer Shee, Martin J. Archer Shee, Jr., Mary Archer Shee, Winifred Archer Shee, Rodman C. Pell, Antoinette G. Pell, Howland Pell Haggerty, Howland Pell Haggerty, Jr., and Mary Haggerty:

The foregoing amended summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of the Hon. David Leventritt, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 7th day of August, 1899, and filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, at the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on the 8th day of August, 1899. The verified amended complaint was duly filed with the said Clerk of the County of New York in his office in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 26th day of June, 1899.—Dated New York, August 8th, 1899.

WILLIAM TEMPLE EMMET,
P. CHAUNCEY ANDERSON,
Attorneys for Plaintiff.

Office and Post Office address, 27 William Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

au17-1aw7wTh

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—THE NEW YORK LIFE INSURANCE AND TRUST COMPANY, plaintiff, against FRANK LEON SMITH, Henry Smith, (Mary) Smith, his wife, sued by the name of Mary," her true Christian name being plaintiff unknown; George Featherstone, (Ellen) Featherstone, his wife, sued by the name "Ellen," her true Christian name being to plaintiff unknown; John A. Straley, Louis B. Hasbrouck, Nicholas Schleder, composing the firm of Straley, Hasbrouck & Schloeder; Mary E. Baker, Frederick Bowring, John Arundel, Sidney Davies, Terence McGuire, Sidney S. Armour, Philip D. Armour, Herman O. Armour, Kirkland R. Armour, Andrew W. Armour, Charles W. Armour, James J. Reid, defendants.—Summons.

To the above-named defendants:

You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorneys within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service; and in case of your failure to appear, or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Dated October 28th, 1898.

The plaintiff desires trial in the County of New York.

EMMET & ROBINSON,
Plaintiff's Attorneys,
Office and Post Office address, 52 Wall Street, New York.

To the defendant, Mary E. Baker:

The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication pursuant to an order of the Hon. David Leventritt, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 17th day of August, 1899, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, at the County Court House in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on the 8th day of August, 1899. The verified amended complaint was duly filed with the said Clerk of the County of New York in his office in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 26th day of June, 1899.—Dated New York, August 8th, 1899.

WILLIAM TEMPLE EMMET,
P. CHAUNCEY ANDERSON,
Attorneys for Plaintiff.

Office and Post Office address, 27 William Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

au17-1aw7wTh

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—THE NEW YORK LIFE INSURANCE AND TRUST COMPANY, plaintiff, against FRANK LEON SMITH, Henry Smith, (Mary) Smith, his wife, sued by the name "Mary," her true Christian name being plaintiff unknown; George Featherstone, (Ellen) Featherstone, his wife, sued by the name "Ellen," her true Christian name being to plaintiff unknown; John A. Straley, Louis B. Hasbrouck, Nicholas Schleder, composing the firm of Straley, Hasbrouck & Schloeder; Mary E. Baker, Frederick Bowring, John Arundel, Sidney Davies, Terence McGuire, Sidney S. Armour, Philip D. Armour, Herman O. Armour, Kirkland R. Armour, Andrew W. Armour, Charles W. Armour, James J. Reid, defendants.—Summons.

To the above-named defendants:

You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorneys within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service; and in case of your failure to appear, or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Dated October 28th, 1898.

The plaintiff desires trial in the County of New York.

EMMET & ROBINSON,
Plaintiff's Attorneys,
Office and Post Office address, 52 Wall Street, New York.

To the defendant, Mary E. Baker:

The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication pursuant to an order of the Hon. David Leventritt, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated August 1, 1899, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, at the County Court House in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, State of New York.—Dated August 2d, 1899.

GEORGE S. HAMLIN, plaintiff in person.
au3-1aw7wTh

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF New York, Place of Trial.—JOHN G. HASSARD, plaintiff, against UNITED STATES OF MEXICO and the States of Tamaulipas and San Luis Potosi, defendants.—Summons.

To the above-named defendants and to each of them: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorney within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Dated New York, June 22nd, 1899.

GEORGE S. HAMLIN,
Plaintiff in Person,
Office and Post Office Address, No. 18 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

To the defendants Lury Ann Moore, Phebe R. Moore, Emma Andrews, Julia A. Bruce, Smithsonian Institution, Lawrence C. Andrews, Norman C. Andrews, Lena V. Andrews, his wife, Edith A. Logan:

The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of the Hon. Leonard A. Giegerich, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated August 1, 1899, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, at the County Court House, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, in the City and State of New York, on the 3d day of August, 1899.—Dated August 2nd, 1899.

GEORGE S. HAMLIN,
Plaintiff in Person.

au3-1aw7wTh

SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF NEW York, County of New York.—GEORGE S. HAMLIN, plaintiff, against LURY ANN MOORE, Phebe R. Moore, Emma Andrews, Julia A. Bruce, Gamaliel C. St. John, individually and as executor of and trustee under the last will and testament of Wallace C. Andrews, deceased; Smithsonian Institution, Carl Gutmann, Lawrence G. Andrews, Norman C. Andrews, Lena V. Andrews, his wife; Edith A. Logan, defendants.—Summons.

To the above-named defendants, and each of them: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorneys within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Dated New York, June 22nd, 1899.

GEORGE S. HAMLIN,
Plaintiff in Person,
Office and Post Office Address, No. 18 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

To the defendants Lury Ann Moore, Phebe R. Moore, Emma Andrews, Julia A. Bruce, Smithsonian Institution, Lawrence C. Andrews, Norman C. Andrews, Lena V. Andrews, his wife, Edith A. Logan:

The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication pursuant to an order of the Hon. Leonard A. Giegerich, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 17th day of August, 1899, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, at the County Court House in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, State of New York.—Dated August 2d, 1899.

GEORGE S. HAMLIN, plaintiff in person.
au3-1aw7wTh

SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF NEW York, County of New York.—GEORGE S. HAMLIN, plaintiff, against LURY ANN MOORE, Phebe R. Moore, Emma Andrews, Julia A. Bruce, Gamaliel C. St. John, individually and as executor of and Trustee under the last will and testament of Wallace C. Andrews, deceased, Smithsonian Institution, George Schaettler, Lawrence G. Andrews, Norman C. Andrews, Lena V. Andrews his wife, Edith A. Logan, defendants.—Summons:

To the above-named defendants and each of them:

You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New York, June 22, 1899.

GEORGE S. HAMLIN,
Plaintiff in person.

Office and Post Office address, No. 18 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

To the defendants Lury Ann Moore, Phebe R. Moore, Emma Andrews, Julia A. Bruce, Smithsonian Institution, Lawrence C. Andrews, Norman C. Andrews, Lena V. Andrews, his wife, Edith A. Logan:

The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication pursuant to an order of the Hon. Leonard A. Giegerich, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated August 1, 1899, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, at the County Court House, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, State of New York.

Dated August 2nd, 1899.

GEORGE S. HAMLIN,
Plaintiff in Person.

au8-1aw7wTh

SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF NEW York—County of New York.—GEORGE S. HAMLIN, plaintiff, against LURY ANN MOORE, Phebe R. Moore, Emma Andrews, Julia A. Bruce, Gamaliel C. St. John, individually and as executor of and Trustee under the last will and testament of Wallace C. Andrews, deceased, Smithsonian Institution, George Schaettler, Lawrence G. Andrews, Norman C. Andrews, Lena V. Andrews his wife, Edith A. Logan, defendants.—Summons:

To the above-named defendants and each of them:

You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New York, June 22, 1899.

GEORGE S. HAMLIN,
Plaintiff in person.

Office and Post Office address, No. 18 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

To the defendants Lury Ann Moore, Phebe R. Moore, Emma Andrews, Julia A. Bruce, Smithsonian Institution, Lawrence C. Andrews, Norman C. Andrews, Lena V. Andrews, his wife, Edith A. Logan:

The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication pursuant to an order of the Hon. David Leventritt, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 17th day of August, 1899, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, at the County Court House in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on the 8th day of August, 1899. The verified amended complaint was duly filed with the said Clerk of the County of New York in his office in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 26th day of June, 1899.—Dated New York, August 8th, 1899.

WILLIAM TEMPLE EMMET,
P. CHAUNCEY ANDERSON,
Attorneys for Plaintiff.

Office and Post Office address, 27 William Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

au17-1aw7wTh

LEGAL NOTICES.

WOLF & GROSS.—The People of the State of New York, to all persons interested in the estate of WOLF & GROSS, assignees of Desmond Dunne for the benefit of creditors, send greeting:

You and each of you are hereby cited and required to appear in the Supreme Court, at a Special Term, Part I., thereof to be held in and for the County of New York, at the County Court House, in the County of New York, on the 26th day of September, 1899, at ten thirty o'clock in the forenoon of that day, to show cause why a settlement of the account of proceedings of Desmond Dunne, as assignee of said Wolf & Gross, should not be had, and if no cause be shown, to attend a settlement of such account.

Witness, Hon. David Leventritt, one of the Justices of said court, and the seal of said court, the eighth day of August, 1899.

[Seal.] WM. SOHMER, Clerk.

W. SACKMAN, Att'y for Assignee.

au10-1aw6wTh

FOR SALE.

Typewriters Rented & Sold. : 1,000 new and second-hand : Remingtons, Smith Premiers, and other standard : makes rented $3.00 per : month. Stands, ribbons, and : inspection service free. F. S. WEBSTER COMPANY, : 317 Broadway. Telephone : 1338 Franklin.

REFEREES' NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—KNICKERBOCKER TRUST COMPANY, plaintiff, against MINNIE MOSER et al., defendants.

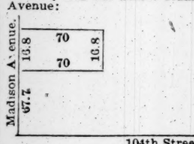
In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 21st day of July, 1899, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesrooms, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, and City of New York, on the 14th day of September, 1899, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Thomas C. Smith, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

"All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the building thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the City of New York aforesaid, bounded and described as follows, that is to say: Beginning at a point in the easterly side of Madison Avenue, distant sixty-seven (67) feet seven (7) inches northerly from the corner formed by the intersection of the easterly side of Madison Avenue with the northerly side of One Hundred and Fourth Street at the centre of a party wall, running thence easterly parallel with One Hundred and Fourth Street and part of the distance through said party wall seventy (70) feet; thence northerly, parallel with Madison Avenue, sixteen (16) feet eight (8) inches, thence westerly, again parallel with One Hundred and Fourth Street and part of the distance through another party wall, seventy (70) feet to the easterly side of Madison Avenue, and thence southerly along the easterly side of Madison Avenue sixteen (16) feet eight (8) inches to the point or place of beginning, said premises being now known by the Street Number Fifteen Hundred and Thirty-nine (1539) Madison Avenue, and being the same premises which were conveyed to Minnie Moser, one of the parties of the first part hereto, by Frederick Hobbes Allen by deed dated May 26, 1888, and recorded in the office of the Register of the City and County of New York in Liber 2128 of Conveyances, page 497, on the 28th day of May, 1888."—Dated New York, August 14, 1899.

GEORGE EDWARD KENT, Referee.

DAVIES, STONE & AUERBACH, Attorneys for Plaintiff, No. 32 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold, and the Street Number is 1539 Madison Avenue:



The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $7,824.38, with interest from the 17th day of July, 1899, together with the costs and allowances, amounting to $321.23, with interest from the 21st day of July, 1899, and the expenses of the sale.

The approximate amount of taxes and assessments or other liens which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the referee is $9.00 and interest.—Dated New York, August 14, 1899.

GEORGE EDWARD KENT, Referee.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

GRAFF, PETER A.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against PETER A. GRAFF, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 49 Johnstown, Fulton County, State of New York, on or before the 10th day of January next.—Dated New York, June 28th, 1899. STEPHEN GRAFF, Executor. WILLIAM KING HALL, Attorney for Executor, 149 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, N. Y. je29-1aw6mTh

HIGGINS, ELIZABETH P.—Pursuant to an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ELIZABETH P. HIGGINS, late of the City and County of New York, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of James T. Lewis, his attorney, No. 120 Broadway, New York City, Borough of Manhattan, on or before the 23d day of December next.—Dated New York, June 21st, 1899. E. ELIOT HARRIS, Executor. JAMES T. LEWIS, Attorney for Executor, 120 Broadway, New York City, Borough of Manhattan. je22-1aw6mTh

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF HON. James M. Varum, a Surrogate of the County of New York. Notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against FRANCES A. SACKET, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, No. 58 Wall Street, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on or before the 1st day of December, 1899.—Dated New York, the 31st day of May, 1899. ABRAHAM R. LAWRENCE, ARTHUR D. WEEKES, Executors. JOHN D. WEEKES, Jr., Esq., Att'y. for Executors, 58 Wall Street, New York City.

je1-1aw6mTh

MATHEWS, JAMES F.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JAMES F. MATHEWS, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 31 Nassau Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 4th day of September, 1899, next.—Dated New York, the 2d day of March, 1899. JOHN VERNON BOUVIER, Jr., Atty. for Administratrix. KATE P. MATHEWS, Administratrix, &c.

mh2-1aw6mTh

PALMER, ANN MARIA.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ANN MARIA PALMER, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Foster & Thomson, No. 141 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the second day of September next.—Dated New York, the 18th day of February, 1899. EDWIN PALMER GEORGIANNA MacFARLAND, Executors. FOSTER & THOMSON, Attorneys for Executors, 141 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, N. Y. f23-1aw6mTh

PATTERSON, WILLIAM T.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM T. PATTERSON, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of William Armstrong, No. 206 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 21st day of October, 1899.—Dated New York, the eleventh day of April, 1899. REBECCA PATTERSON, Administratrix. WILLIAM ARMSTRONG, Attorney for Administratrix, 206 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

ap13-1aw6mTh

ROGERS, WILLIAM M.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM M. ROGERS, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of Chalmers Wood, at No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 15th day of November next.—Dated New York, the 26th day of April, 1899. MARGARET E. MINTON, Administratrix. CHALMERS WOOD, Attorney for Administratrix, 111 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

SCHWAB, MICHEL, or MICHAEL.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MICHEL, or MICHAEL SCHWAB, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, No. 320 Broadway, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on or before the 23d day of February, 1900.—Dated New York, the 8th day of August, 1899. SAMUEL M. SCHWAB, Jr., NOAH SCHWAB, LEO SCHWAB, Executors. JAY C. GUGGENHEIMER, Attorney for Executors, 320 Broadway, City of New York.

au17-1aw6mTh&f15.

STANWOOD, ROBERT.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to MARIA FOSTER, Elizabeth Shaw, Caroline Stanwood, Alida Stanwood, Anna A. Morehouse, and Ida B. Stanwood send greeting:

You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before our Surrogate of the County of New York at the Surrogate's Court of said county, held at the County Court House in the City of New York, on the twenty-sixth day of September, 1899, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to show cause why a decree should not be entered in the Surrogate's Court of the County of New York, appointing ROBERT B. STANWOOD, or a person having a prior right thereto, as Administrator of the goods, chattels, and credits of Robert Stanwood, deceased, and such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. James M. Varnum, a Surrogate of our said county, at the City of New York, the 31st day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-nine.

[L. S.]

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN,
Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.

WILDER & ANDERSON, Attorneys for Petitioner, 45 Cedar Street, New York City.

au3-1aw7wTh

TIMMERMANN, KAROLINE.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. James M. Varnum, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against KAROLINE TIMMERSMANN, née Ammann, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 11 Avenue A, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the first day of February, 1900, next.—Dated New York, the 25th day of July, 1899. JOHN TIMMERMANN, Administrator. EMILE A. HASSEY, Attorney for Administrator, No. 11 Avenue A, New York City.

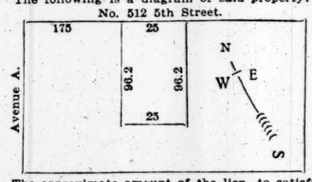
jy27-1aw6mTh

REFEREES' NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK COUNTY.—OSCAR KUNATH et al. against AUGUSTE BREMER et al.—In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale made and entered in this action and dated May 19th, 1899, the undersigned, referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesrooms, No. 111 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on August 24th, 1899, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Bryan L. Kennelly, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

A certain lease dated November 22nd, 1878, made by John J. Astor to Philip Sauer and others, and recorded in the Register's Office of the County of New York, on October 30th, 1883, for 20 years from May 1st, 1878, at an annual rent of $350 and payment of taxes, assessments and Croton water charges imposed during the term, and a certain lease dated August 26th, 1898, made by William W. Astor to Auguste Bremer, and recorded in said Register's Office on October 25th, 1898, for 20 years from May 1st, 1899, at an annual rent of $750 and payment of taxes, assessments and Croton water charges imposed during the term, of the premises in the 17th Ward, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, beginning on the southerly side of 5th Street, 175 feet easterly of the easterly line of Avenue A, running thence southerly, parallel with Avenue A, 96 feet 2 inches; running thence easterly, parallel with 5th Street, 25 feet, running thence northerly, parallel with Avenue A, 96 feet 2 inches, to the southerly line of 5th Street, and thence running westerly, along the same, 25 feet to the point of beginning, be the said dimensions and distances more or less; together with the improvements thereon and appurtenances thereunto belonging and all the estate, right, title, interest, term of year yet to come and unexpired, property, possession, claim, and demand in law or equity, in said premises granted by said leases, subject to the rents, covenants, conditions, and provisions in said leases provided for.

The following is a diagram of said property:



The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is the sum of $4,195, with interest thereon from the 10th day of August, 1899, together with costs and allowances amounting to $140.25, with interest from August 14th, 1899, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the referee is $148.95 and interest.—Dated New York, August 12, 1899.

JAMES P. KEENAN, Referee.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

VAIL, ALBERT D.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. James M. Varnum, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ALBERT D. VAIL, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, No. 31 Nassau Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 5th day of February next.—Dated New York, the 27th day of July, 1899. JANE ROMER VAIL, Administratrix. GEORGE LEWIS PRENTISS, Attorney for Administratrix, No. 31 Nassau Street, New York City.

au3-1aw6mTh

WAGNER, CHARLES.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CHARLES WAGNER, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of G. R. Westerfield, Room 905, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on or before the 10th day of November next.—Dated New York, the 2d day of May, 1899. EUGENIE A. W. GAGE, Executrix. G. R. WESTERFIELD, Attorney for Executrix, 309 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. my4-1aw6mTh

WATROUS, CHARLES A.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CHARLES A. WATROUS, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at office of Murray, Bennett & Ingersoll, No. 16 William Street, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the twentieth day of September next.—Dated New York, the 21st day of February, 1899. GEORGE D. WATROUS, Administrator. MURRAY, BENNETT & INGERSOLL, Attorneys for Administrator, 16-22 William Street, New York City. f23-1aw6mTh

WOOLF, GEORGE C.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against George C. Woolf, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of Eustis, Foster & Coleman, No. 80 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the first day of December next.—Dated New York, the 9th day of May, 1899. LOUVESA C. WOOLF, Administratrix.

EUSTIS, FOSTER & COLEMAN, Attorneys for Administratrix, 80 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

my11-2aw6mTh

REFEREES' NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK COUNTY.—MARIA A. VALENTINE, plaintiff, against DANIEL H. VALENTINE and others, defendants.

In pursuance of an interlocutory judgment of partition and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 2nd day of September, 1898, as amended by order dated February 24, 1899, and as further amended by order dated June 27, 1899, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the Exchange Sales Room, Number 111 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 6th day of September, 1899, at twelve o'clock noon on said day, by Charles A. Berrian, auctioneer, the premises directed in said judgment and orders to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All those two certain lots, pieces, or parcels of land situate, lying, and being in the City of New York, and known and designated by the numbers 14 and 15 on a map entitled "Map for partition sale of property belonging to the estate of Daniel Valentine, deceased, situate at Fordham, Borough of the Bronx, N. Y. C.," made by Douglas Knox, Civil Engineer and City Surveyor, and filed in the office of the Register of the County of New York on April 1st, 1899, said lots taken separately being bounded and described as follows:

Lot Number 14—Beginning at a point on the westerly side of Webster Avenue distant 225 feet northerly from the northwesterly corner of E. 195th St. and Webster Avenue, running thence northerly along the westerly side of Webster Avenue 25 feet, thence westerly at right angles to Webster Avenue one hundred and 61-100 feet to the easterly line of lot Number 15 on said map, thence southerly parallel with Webster Avenue along the easterly side of lot Number 15 twenty-five feet, thence easterly and along the northerly line of lot Number 13 as shown on said map one hundred and 56-100 feet to the westerly side of Webster Avenue, the point or place of beginning, be the said several dimensions more or less.

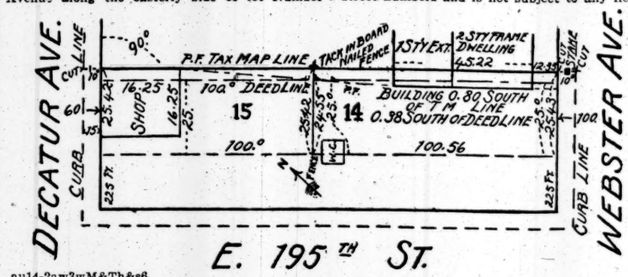
Lot Number 15—Beginning at a point on the easterly side of Decatur Avenue distant 225 feet northerly from the northeasterly corner of East 195th Street and Decatur Avenue, running thence northerly along the easterly side of Decatur Avenue twenty-five feet, thence easterly at right angles to Decatur Avenue one hundred feet to the westerly line of lot Number 14 on said map, thence southerly along the westerly line of lot Number 14 and parallel with Decatur Avenue twenty-five feet to the northerly line of lot Number 16 on said map, thence westerly at right angles to Decatur Avenue and along the northerly line of said lot Number 16 to the easterly side of Decatur Avenue one hundred feet to the point or place of beginning, be the said several dimensions more or less.

Said lots Numbers 14 and 15 are sold subject to any and all building and fence encroachments which may now exist on the northerly line thereof as shown by the annexed diagram, the purchaser to take all right, title, and interest of the parties to this action in the land covered by said building and fence.—Dated N. Y., August 9, 1899.

JOHN SABINE SMITH, Referee.

ABEL CROOK, Attorney for Plaintiff, 93 Nassau St., N. Y. City; SHERMAN W. KNEVALS, Guardian ad litem; KNEVALS & PERRY, Attorneys for Defendant Dora A. Valentine; JOHN A. CARNEY, Attorney for defendants Priscilla Bogardus et al.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold. The property is vacant, and has no street numbers and is not subject to any liens:



au14-2aw3wM&Th&s6

SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK COUNTY.—OSCAR KUNATH et al. against AUGUSTE BREMER et al.—In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale made and entered in this action and dated May 19th, 1899, the undersigned, referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesrooms, No. 111 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on August 24th, 1899, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Bryan L. Kennelly, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

A certain lease dated November 22nd, 1878, made by John J. Astor to Philip Sauer and others, and recorded in the Register's Office of the County of New York, on October 30th, 1883, for 20 years from May 1st, 1878, at an annual rent of $350 and payment of taxes, assessments and Croton water charges imposed during the term, and a certain lease dated August 26th, 1898, made by William W. Astor to Auguste Bremer, and recorded in said Register's Office on October 25th, 1898, for 20 years from May 1st, 1899, at an annual rent of $750 and payment of taxes, assessments and Croton water charges imposed during the term, of the premises in the 17th Ward, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, beginning on the southerly side of 5th Street, 175 feet easterly of the easterly line of Avenue A, running thence southerly, parallel with Avenue A, 96 feet 2 inches; running thence easterly, parallel with 5th Street, 25 feet, running thence northerly, parallel with Avenue A, 96 feet 2 inches, to the southerly line of 5th Street, and thence running westerly, along the same, 25 feet to the point of beginning, be the said dimensions and distances more or less; together with the improvements thereon and appurtenances thereunto belonging and all the estate, right, title, interest, term of year yet to come and unexpired, property, possession, claim, and demand in law or equity, in said premises granted by said leases, subject to the rents, covenants, conditions, and provisions in said leases provided for.

The following is a diagram of said property:

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $2,994.07, with interest thereon from the 8th day of August, 1899, and $350.47 costs and extra allowance, with interest thereon from the 9th day of August, 1899. The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments, and croton water rates, which are to be allowed out of the purchase money or paid by the referee, is $295.54.—Dated New York, August 10th, 1899.

WARREN W. FOSTER, Referee.

au14-2aw4wM&Th

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—MARY A. FREEMAN, plaintiff, against MARY F. CONNOR and others, defendants.—In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 11th day of August, 1899, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Sales Room, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on Friday, the 8th day of September, at twelve o'clock noon of that day, by Peter F. Meyer, auctioneer, the premises in said judgment mentioned and therein described as follows:

"All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the buildings and improvements thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the 23rd Ward of the City of New York, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the easterly side of Intervale Avenue distant 111 feet 6 inches south from the southerly side of 167th Street, and running thence easterly parallel with 167th Street 100 feet to the centre line of the block; thence southerly through the centre of said block 21 feet 6 inches; thence westerly parallel with 167th Street 100 feet to the easterly line of Intervale Avenue, and thence northerly along the easterly line of Intervale Avenue 21 feet 6 inches to the point or place of beginning."—Dated New York, August 12, 1899.

JAMES P. KEENAN, Referee.

DAVIES, STONE & AUERBACH, Att

HOME-COMING OF DEWEY

Final Apportionment of the $150,000 Fund for His Reception.

HERO MAY COME SEPT. 28

The Committee on Plan and Scope of the Reception Makes Alterations in the Various Expenditures.

The Committee on Plan and Scope of the Dewey Reception Committee yesterday made the final apportionment of its fund of $150,000 among the various sub-committees which have in charge the details of the celebration, and from this time on preparations for the affair will go on actively.

The committee also took action which may result in a complete change in the programme of the reception by adopting a resolution requesting Admiral Dewey to arrive here in the evening of Thursday, Sept. 28. If this be done, the naval parade will be held on Friday and the land parade on Saturday, and the expense of supporting a lot of visiting troops over Sunday will be obviated. Acting Mayor Guggenheimer later cabled to Admiral Dewey at Villefranche, France, apprising him of the action of the committee. Up to a late hour no reply had been received, but one is expected to-day.

At its last meeting the committee appointed a special committee, consisting of Controller Coler, Gen. Howard Carroll, and Lewis Nixon, to cut down the tentative estimates asked for by the several sub-committees, so that the appropriation of $150,000 should not be exceeded. This committee reported yesterday that after taking out $49,500 for fixed charges, there remained $100,500 to be distributed among the sub-committees. In the fixed charges were included these items:

Triumphal arch, $26,500; badges, $5,500; carriages, $500; hotels, $1,000; loving cup for Admiral Dewey, $5,000; smoker for the Olympia's crew, $1,000; current and contingent expenses, $10,000.

The committee found it necessary to reduce the appropriation for the entertainment of visiting troops from $20,000 to $10,000. Major Gen. Charles F. Roe, the Chairman of the committee, objected to this reduction, but he was unable to present figures to show that more than the committee's estimate would be needed, as no detailed statement as to the number of troops from other States was at hand.

The Governors of several States had written, Gen. Roe said, that they would send men, but no definite plans had been completed. The appropriation of $10,000, he said, would only accommodate 5,000 men for two days, whereas in 1889 16,000 visiting soldiers were entertained at an expense of $50,000. The committee's award was confirmed, however.

As to the decorations of various points about the city, according to the plan suggested by the Municipal Society of Mural Painters, the committee feels that the original estimate of $35,000 was too high, and it was reduced to $10,000, of which $5,000 will be used for the purpose of decorating the coasts and $5,000 for the illumination of the Brooklyn Bridge with the motto "Welcome, Dewey," in gigantic letters formed by thousands of electric lights.

For the water parade, $19,000 was appropriated. This includes the chartering of six official steamboats, at an expense of $2,500 each, and the employment of two highly ornate floats at a cost of $4,000.

The cost of the fireworks display was reduced from $20,000 to $14,000. This appropriation provides for seven separate displays on shore, distributed in all five boroughs, and water displays on the East and North Rivers. For the illumination of the City Hall Parks in the boroughs of Manhattan and Brooklyn $5,000 was set aside. Music will cost $2,000 and $500 was appropriated for red fire to be burned along the coast on the night of the Admiral's arrival.

Stands accommodating 20,000 persons will be erected at a cost of $30,000, inclusive of the decorations. The committee recommended that $8,000 be allowed for refreshments and $4,000 for the breakfast to be given at the Claremont in honor of Admiral Dewey, to which function the President and the members of his Cabinet, Governors of States, distinguished guests of the city, and the members of the Municipal Government will also be invited.

The committee in its report appealed to the residents of the city to decorate their houses and places of business on a scale commensurate with an occasion of such magnitude. The report was unanimously adopted, though there was considerable regret that more money was not available.

Capt. Robley D. Evans, who had been designated by the Navy Department to consult with the committee relative to the part the North Atlantic Squadron would take in the demonstration, informed the committee that while the programme outlined for the land parade was eminently satisfactory, he did not believe that that of the Committee on Water Parade would meet with the approval of Rear Admiral Sampson. He objected particularly to the plan of having the squadron anchor in the lower bay, and that of including the war vessels in the night pageant. Gen. Carroll the Chairman of the Committee on Water Parade, explained that there was no intention of conflicting with Rear Admiral Sampson's views, and the committee was ready to accept any suggestions from the naval officers as to the disposition and movements of the squadron.

After a short consultation Capt. Evans prepared the following plan, which he said would meet with the approval of Rear Admiral Sampson:

The North Atlantic fleet, under Admiral Sampson, to assemble at Tompkinsville in time to welcome Dewey, to be anchored in column, with a berth at the head of the column for the Olympia. Admiral Sampson will call on Dewey and receive him as directed by the Secretary of the Navy in the name of the National Government.

On the day after the arrival of Dewey the fleet to get under way and proceed up the North River. Sampson's ships acting as escort to Dewey. The Olympia will salute at Grant's Tomb, then countermarch, and anchor off Forty-second Street. The ships of Sampson's fleet to perform the same evolution and anchor in succession in the North River as they arrive in position, forming thus a combined force commanded by Admiral Dewey; the fleet to be illuminated at night and in position to land the naval brigade on the following day at One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street for the land parade.

Gen. Roe suggested that instead of the committee entering into contracts with caterers for the feeding and lodging of visiting troops the Committee on Land Parade be empowered to give to each commanding officer $1 a day for each man. While this plan was favored, it was referred to the Controller for an opinion as to its legality.

Several communications were read relating to the part private concerns will take in the decoration of the city. One of these was from the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company, which will display the words, "Welcome, Dewey—Lackawanna Railroad" from the river end of its terminal in Hoboken. The letters of which these words will be composed will be outlined in electric lights, and will be from 5 to 8 feet in height.

Acting Mayor Guggenheimer and Gen. Carroll, after the meeting, wrote to Secretary Long of the Navy Department, asking him to detail Capt. Evans to assist the committee in its preparations for the reception. They have also requested that the Constitution, better known as "Old Ironsides," and any other of the old-style battleships that can be moved, be brought here and anchored off Grant's Tomb during the celebration, so as to show the people the difference between the ships in which Decatur fought and the modern vessels with which Dewey won the battle of Manila Bay.

WORK ON THE DEWEY ARCH.

Leading Sculptors Are Pushing the Work in Madison Square Garden —How Figures Are Made.

If admission were granted to the public the basement of Madison Square Garden would just now be one of the most instructive and popular sights in the city. It is not often that one can find most of the prominent sculptors of a metropolis engaged together in a single great work, but those who are fortunate enough to gain entrance to the Garden may do so. The Dewey Arch is being completed as quickly as its colossal nature will allow. All the sculptors who offered their services for its construction have been and are still devoting their time to it without stint, and, barring unforeseen accidents, the greater portion of the work will be completed by the first week of September, when the task of erecting the arch in situ is to be begun.

The improvised studio now looks, at first sight, an impenetrable maze of scaffolding, with immense, formless, ghost-like figures showing through. Further examination shows that the scaffolding consists of the framework to support the workmen, for each figure, with additional boards on which are placed the clay models, while other woodwork is the foundation for two figures which have not yet progressed beyond the first stage. Hanging round each figure are numerous pieces of twine, with weights attached, which correspond with similar pieces round the small models, and by which the relative sizes of the large to the small figures are obtained.

The statues are to be in "staff," the medium used for the work at the Chicago Exposition. This consists of the wooden framework alluded to, which is covered with a species of wire netting, called by the workmen "excelsior," and on this the plaster is placed. For certain details, such as hats and parts of costumes, a thick woven material is substituted for the "excelsior." In spite of the flimsy nature of the foundation a work in "staff" will last for a year, exposed to all kinds of weather, and if covered with a coat of paint for a much longer time.

The Italian and German modelers, in blue blouses and overalls, work with what seems amazing sureness and exactitude. The man engaged, say, on J. Scott Hartley's statue of Perry glances at the cocked hat of the model. He moves the strings in front of this, and then arranges the corresponding strings for the large figure. Then he takes a piece of the thick woven material and a pair of shears, and cuts out enough to serve as a foundation. It is stuck on Perry's head, and, with the aid of a coat of plaster remains in whatever shape is desired. More plaster is added; the details are worked in with finger and thumb, the whole is corrected with a scraper, and in twenty minutes the enlarged reproduction of the model is completed, exactly to scale.

Besides the workmen many of the sculptors are busy in the basement of the Garden completing the models for other parts of the arch, and making occasional alterations—not corrections—to the large figures.

F. Wellington Ruckstuhl, who has displayed untiring energy in developing the plan for the arch since its inception, is there almost continually, and J. Scott Hartley, Augustus Lukeman, George T. Brewster, and others are devoting much of their time to the arch. The corps of modelers—all of whom are picked men, the best to be found in the city—is under the direction of Carl Biel. When it is remembered that the work of producing the eight immense figures of United States naval celebrities was only begun last Friday, astonishing progress has, it is evident, been made. John J. Boyle's statue of Porter, Mr. Brewster's Decatur, and Mr. Hartley's Perry are well on the way to completion. The entire frameworks for these three figures have been constructed and covered with plaster, and only the details remain to be worked in. And these, as Mr. Biel said yesterday, "are the easiest part." Besides this, the wooden framework for Mr. Lukeman's figure of Cushing is all in place, and the preliminary work on two of the remaining four statues has been begun.

These eight statues are to be the finials of the great columns—four at the front and four at the back of the arch. Those not already mentioned will be John Paul Jones, by E. C. Potter; Hull, by H. K. Bush-Brown; MacDonough, by Thomas Shields Clarke, and Farragut, by William Ordway Partridge. Although, of course, nothing can be judged from the embryonic large figures, the small models—equally useful for purposes of criticism—show that in these statues American sculptors will have produced a series of works soirited in design and far above the usual standard of productions for temporary purposes. There can be little doubt that after the arch is placed on view the money will be forthcoming to reproduce it in some permanent form.

It might almost be thought that some of the eight figures have gained by the haste which was necessary in their design. Qualities of spontaneity and originality appear which are often absent in more carefully thought out work. Among the most successful of the statues is the Cushing, by Mr. Lukeman. The sculptor did not have, in this subject, the opportunities that the costumes of former periods afford, but he has made up for the lack of this by unconventionality of pose and extreme cleverness in the modeling. Mr. Hartley's Perry is another most successful figure, and the carefulness and nicety of execution that distinguish all this sculptor's works are noticeable even in this hurriedly executed model.

The generosity of the sculptors in making a gift to the city of professional services worth, in the aggregate, an immense sum will, it is already evident, result in giving to the welcome to Admiral Dewey a feature which will distinguish it from any similar occasion in the past.

MAY STRIKE WHEN DEWEY COMES.

A Rumor that Firemen Along the Bay Will Quit Work.

It was rumored yesterday that the tugboat and excursion steamer firemen of this port had organized themselves into a union of about 400 members, and would take advantage of the great demand for harbor craft on Dewey's return to enforce their demands for higher wages. The union headquarters is said to be in Jersey City, and John J. Powers is the President.

The various tugboat owners seen yesterday scoffed at the rumor, stating that they had never heard of the firemen's union or of its President. President Ferguson of the Mutual Towing Company said that such a strike would in no way affect the excursion business. "The river fronts swarm with firemen anxious for a job," said he, "and we could hire 100 in an hour any day. Besides, the men have no grievance. They receive from $30 to $35 a month, and their hours are not long. I have never heard of their contemplating demanding more. I do not believe there will ever be such a useless strike, as the work of a fireman on a tugboat demands very little skill."

Fred B. Dalzell of the Dalzell Towing Company said he had never heard of the threatened strike, and that, were the rumor true, it would give the tugboat owners little concern, as the supply was more than equal to the demand.

John J. Powers, President of the Marine Firemen's Union, when seen last night in Jersey City said that the men were thoroughly organized and would hold a meeting at the corner of Grand and Hudson Streets next Monday night to formulate their demands upon the tugboat owners. Mr. Powers said that firemen were now being paid at the rate of $25 per month, except those who relieved the engineers on watch at sea, who received $30 per month, and were known as first firemen. The men desire $30 per month all around, and $35 for first firemen. That rate, according to Mr. Powers, will be $5 less per month than is paid at Boston. The men complain that the boat owners are now substituting soft for hard coal, which makes their work much harder.

SAMPSON TO WELCOME DEWEY.

Detailed by Secretary Long to Take Charge of Naval Portion of the Parade.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, Aug. 23.—Admiral Sampson, who is expected to return to the flagship New York to-morrow morning, will be in charge of the naval portion of the welcome to be extended to Admiral Dewey when the latter arrives in New York Bay. He will shortly begin the arrangement of that portion of the exercises, of which Secretary Long has detailed him to take charge.

If the Admiral returns to the flagship to-morrow, the fleet will go outside for fleet manoeuvres and other drills, and will return to Newport Harbor on Saturday and then remain until about the 1st of September, when the fleet will sail for Philadelphia. After that the destination is not known by Admiral Sampson, although it is believed the ships will return here and from Newport make the start to meet Admiral Dewey on the flagship Olympia.

DEWEY PREPARES FOR HOME.

Anticipates His New York Reception—Will Probably Call on the Prefect, M. Granet, at Nice To-day.

NICE, Aug. 23.—Admiral Dewey and the officers and men of the Olympia, now at Villefranche, near here, are already anticipating their New York reception and are preparing for their part in it. The Admiral has received permission from the authorities to land the Olympia battalion at Villefranche for drill purposes during the remainder of the cruiser's stay there.

M. Granet, Prefect of the Alpes-Maritimes, visited Admiral Dewey to-day. The former expressed the pleasure of the French Government at the Admiral's visit, adding his assurances of personal admiration.

It is expected that Admiral Dewey will come to Nice to-morrow and return the Prefect's and other official calls.

Milwaukee's $1,500 to Dewey Fund.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 23.—No contributions for the Dewey Home Fund were received to-day by Treasurer Roberts, but he received a telegram from Milwaukee saying that $1,500 had been raised in that city by subscription, and that a check for that amount had been mailed last night. This addition will raise the amount of the fund to $20,729.

Boston's Reception to Dewey.

BOSTON, Aug. 23.—Gov. Wolcott has designated Lieut. Gov. Crane, President Smith of the Senate, and Speaker Bates of the House a committee on the part of the Commonwealth to confer with Mayor Quincy, representatives of the Home Market Club, and Chamber of Commerce, and arrange for a reception to Admiral Dewey when he visits Boston.

ELOPEMENT ENDS IN TRAGEDY.

John Landauer and Josephine Engel Found Dead Together—The Man Had Deserted His Family.

The discovery by Policeman Griffin of the Morrisania Police Station of the dead bodies of a young woman and a man in a lot at One Hundred and Fiftieth Street and River Avenue yesterday morning solved the mystery which has surrounded the disappearance of two employes of an east side cigar factory about eleven days ago.

Sunday, a week ago, John Landauer, twenty-five years old, and Josephine Engel, fifteen years old, left their respective homes in the tenement 1,893 First Avenue, each on an errand. Landauer sent his six-year-old son back to his wife for a small amount of money, and after receiving it was not seen again.

When night came and the missing ones had not returned, the police were notified, but no trace of them could be found. Mrs. Landauer inquired of her relatives, but none of them had seen her husband, and Mr. Engel, the father of Josephine, inquired without satisfactory results for his daughter among her girl friends.

A week went by, and the members of both families had made up their minds that the missing pair had eloped. It was recalled then that from the time she was nine years old Josephine had shown a great affection for Landauer, and that she had sought numerous excuses to be near him in the cigar factory at Ninety-eighth Street and First Avenue, where they both worked. Landauer had shown the girl some attention, too, and the matter had often furnished food for gossip among the neighbors.

Mrs. Landauer had been warned repeatedly of the growing friendship between her husband and the little girl, but had always answered that the matter was only a harmless little flirtation. How harmless it was was ascertained yesterday morning when the bodies were identified by the girl's father. Both had been shot through the heart, and the dead man's hand still clutched the revolver with which he had first killed the girl and then himself. A tintype picture of both was found in the man's pockets, and on the back was scratched his address. A note to Landauer's wife was also found, and this explained that the man was sorry for having runaway from home.

ARRAIGNED ON HIS BIRTHDAY.

The Judge Postponed Sentence in Deference to the Prisoner's Wishes.

Daniel Conroy, aged thirty-one, of 143 Park Row, appeared to the mercy of Judge Newburger, in the General Sessions, yesterday when he was about to be sentenced for robbery, having been convicted of holding up Christus Haritas of 90 Roosevelt Street in a saloon on New Chambers Street, stealing $18 from him. Just as the Judge was about to pronounce sentence, the prisoner said:

"Your Honor, to-day is my birthday and I'm thirty-one years old, and while I do not plead for a suspension of sentence entirely, I do ask that you postpone sentence, as I would not like it to be pronounced upon my birthday."

The Judge immediately acceded to the prisoner's wish and postponed sentence until Friday, and the prisoner was taken back to the Tombs in high humor that his birthday had not been spoiled by being sent to prison on that day.

DIED WHILE UNDER ARREST.

Dr. Wood Accused of Impersonating a Health Official to Steal.

The Health Board quite recently received complaints from people in various parts of the city stating that valuable articles had been stolen from their residences by a Dr. Wood, who claimed to be a Health Board Inspector and was allowed to go through the residences on the strength of his representations. The amount of property which Dr. Wood was said to have stolen the police found upon investigation aggregated $20,000, but the efforts of the Central Office detectives to arrest him proved futile. They learned, however, that he was somewhere in the State of New Jersey.

The New Jersey police authorities were notified of the presence of Wood in that State and to look out for him. In Jersey City complaints began to pour in to the headquarters there from residents of robberies committed by a Dr. Wood, who was representing himself as Inspector of the Jersey City Health Department. He was arrested, but, as the Jersey police had not as strong a case against him as the New York police, they notified headquarters in this city that they would turn the prisoner over to the authorities here with the arrival of the proper extradition papers. This was a week ago, and in the meantime the extradition papers were drawn up and about to be sent to Gov. Roosevelt for signature when word came that Dr. Wood died yesterday in the Jersey City jail of Bright's disease.

AFTER BAUDOUINE'S MONEY.

Creditors Want His Income from Trust Declared Alienable.

A motion by the Trustees in the bankruptcy proceedings in the case of John F. Baudouine for an order directing Theodor Aub, the referee, to decide whether or not any portion of the income derived by the bankrupt under the will of his grandfather can be used in paying the debts of the bankrupt, was argued before Judge Brown in the United States District Court yesterday. Counsel for the Trustees claimed under the provisions of the will Baudouine had a vested interest in one-quarter of the income from the estate left by his grandfather and a contingent interest in another one-quarter, dependent upon the death of his uncle. Baudouine is his own Trustee, and claims that his interest in the income is inalienable.

At the time of the filing of the petition in bankruptcy counsel said the petitioner admitted that his annual income from this trust was upward of $30,000. There were unsecured claims stated by him amounting to $6,000, and the petitioner claims that he has paid off about one-half of these claims from the income received by him from the trust.

Previous to filing the petition in bankruptcy, counsel said Baudouine had made an offer to his creditors to compromise their claims at 25 cents on the dollar, telling them that if they did not accept this offer he would file a petition in bankruptcy, and they would get nothing. Counsel said that so much of the income of any beneficiary under a trust as is not necessary to provide for his support can be used to pay just debts.

Counsel for Baudouine said the purpose of the motion was not alone to reach the present income of the bankrupt, but to secure any interest he may hereafter acquire in the estate of his grandfather. He denied that the interest of the beneficiary under this trust could be diverted, but even if it could, he said, only that portion of the income the bankrupt was in possession of at the time of the filing of the petition could be used.

Judge Brown took the papers in the case, reserving decision. Four motions to have the Trustee in bankruptcy in this case pay certain mortgagees, the amount of the mortgages held by them out of funds received by the Trustee from a sale of the personal property covered by the mortgages, were referred back to Referee Aub by Judge Brown.

Samuel Carpenter Is Not Ill.

Samuel Carpenter, Eastern Passenger Agent of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company in this city, has not been dangerously ill as reported. He has been resting at Hot Springs and will return to New York Sept. 1.

W. A. ROBERTS ARRESTED.

Democratic Candidate for Thomas B. Reed's Seat Arraigned in Court.

BIDDEFORD, Me., Aug. 23.—William A. Roberts of this city, who yesterday made announcement that he was a Democratic candidate for Representative to Congress in the First District, to succeed Thomas B. Reed, was arrested this forenoon on a warrant charging him with embezzlement. In the Municipal Court, Roberts pleaded not guilty, and the case was continued until to-morrow.

RELIEF FOR PUERTO RICANS

Transport McClellan Sails with Large Miscellaneous Cargo.

MONEY CONTINUES TO POUR IN

Planters Asked to Ship Coffee Here to be Sold for Benefit of the Hurricane Sufferers.

The United States transport McClellan, loaded with supplies for the Puerto Rican storm sufferers, left the United States Quartermaster's dock, at the foot of Pacific Street, Brooklyn, at 2:30 o'clock yesterday afternoon, carrying in her hold and on deck 1,600 tons of clothing, provisions, medicines, and building material. The shipment of the Puerto Rican Relief Committee of the Merchants' Association which went by the McClellan included a complete assortment of articles needed in the stricken land, especial care having been given to the selection of wearing apparel and medicines. In this shipment went 12,600 women's vests, 4,800 women's wrappers, 4,200 men's undershirts, and 600 pairs of trousers, contained in 35 cases. The same committee shipped, in addition, 215 children's garments, packed in one case and consigned direct to Mrs. Dr. John Van Renssalaer, President of the Woman's Aid Society of Puerto Rico, to whom the committee is also sending a shipment of dressmakers' scissors to help her in cutting up the raw material which she has received.

Of other dry goods on the same steamer, H. C. F. Koch & Co. shipped 265 women's and children's garments packed in two cases, and the following named concerns also sent shipments: The Windsor Company of North Adams, Mass., one case of calico; the Renfrew Manufacturing Company of Adams, Mass., one case of ginghams; the Hines Underwear Company of Cohoes, N. Y., knit underwear; the National Biscuit Company, thirty barrels of bread.

The Merchants' Relief Association Committee also shipped $50 worth of medical supplies given by Lehn & Fink; 170,000 two-grain quinine pills, put up in bottles; 9,200 pills of Warburg's tincture, one dram each, without aloes, put up in bottles; 11,000 calomel, one grain each, put up in bottles; 12,096 quinine pills of two grains each, this last item being given by the Upjohn Pill and Granule Company; twelve cases of Gude's Pepto-Mangan, twelve bottles to the case, and two extra cases given by M. J. Breitenbach Company; six carboys of potassi arsenitis, (liquid,) and one extra carboy, the latter given by McKesson & Robbins.

The Commissary Department's shipment on the McClellan included 600,000 pounds of beans, 300,000 pounds of fish, 26,897 pounds of assorted stores, 336,670 pounds of peas, 192,446 pounds of hard bread, 789,476 pounds of rice, 6,820 pounds of beef, and 458 pounds of crackers. Besides this Government consignment, the shipments of private stores included twenty-two tons of codfish, 100 drums of which arrived yesterday from Mayor Quincy of Boston; clothing from Mayor Kent of Davenport, Iowa, and from the King's Daughters; a carload of corrugated iron building material from a West Virginia firm, and smaller contributions from many individuals.

The Merchants' Association Relief Committee has sent out a circular to the principal coffee planters of Puerto Rico, asking for contributions of the highest grades of Puerto Rican coffee, not to exceed 100 bags, or 20,000 pounds, to be shipped to this committee in this city, the idea being to popularize Puerto Rican coffees in this country. The Secretary of War has offered to bring this coffee to the United States free of charge on one of the Government transports. R. H. Macy & Co. have agreed to sell the coffee in their restaurant, remitting the proceeds over to the Puerto Rican Relief Committee. The firm of John Wanamaker has also agreed to place the coffee on sale in its store in small lots, selling it for the benefit of the Puerto Rican fund.

The following subscriptions to the relief fund of the Merchants' Association have been received: Previously reported, $124.10. Joseph Kohnstamm & Brother, $25; contributions at Sunday service Wamscott House, East Hampton, L. I., through the Rev. R. Heber Newton, $14.60; Rosenfeld & Jons, $10; B. Y. Pippey & Co., $25; J. S. Reynolds & Co., $25; George H. Rosenblatt, $3; Holbrook Brothers, $10; Frazer Lubricator Company, $15; Through New York Herald, $31; McNab & Harlin Manufacturing Company, $100; Koenig & Schuster, $10; Meyer & Loewenstein, $25; James McCreery & Co., $100; George P. Meneely, Worthington, Mass., $10; Hermann, Aukam & Co., $50; St. Denis Hotel, by William Taylor & Son, $25; the Keep Manufacturing Company, $10; La Manna, Azema & Farnam, $10; C. C. Anthony, Newark, N. J., $10; D. Appleton & Co., $250; Eugene Munsell & Co., $25; W. A. Ralley, Albany, N. Y., $2. Total, $16,909.70.

The National Bank of North America, the depository designated by the Secretary of War for the Puerto Rican Relief Fund, reports as follows: Previously acknowledged, $22,244.44; through J. J. McCook, the following: Episcopal services, Niantic, Conn., $19.42; Episcopal services, Black Point, Conn., $10.51; Children's Library, Black Point, Conn., $10; Mr. and Mrs. Edward Luce, $5; Benjamin D. Luce, $2; boxes at drug store and elsewhere, $4.44; through Providence Journal Company, Providence, R. I., $60; Mrs. Frederick G. Lee, Cooperstown, N. Y., $5; Surgeon John W. Ross, United States Navy, $10; Simmons & Co., Osceola, Iowa, $1; George A. Langhein, Wheeling, West Va., $10; A. S. List, Wheeling, West Va., $10; the Rev. H. R. Raymond, Starkville, Miss., $5; guests of Bread Loaf Inn, Ripton, Vt., $26.50; cash, $10; B. Munson, Brooklyn, $2; Miss Sarah Schermerhorn, Newport, R. I., $200; W. C. Schermerhorn, Newport, R. I., $500; Germania Bank, New York City, $100; cash, $15; H. W. S., $1; friends, $100; W. & J. Sloane, New York City, $250; George H. Payson, Englewood, N. J., $15; Miss Alabama Fitch, Louisville, Ky., $10; Mayor of City of New York, $188. Total, $23,814.31.

Contributions to Acting Mayor Guggenheimer's fund took new life yesterday, $904 being added to the total of $6,154.66 previously acknowledged. The contributors were: N. Sobel, $1; Mrs. Lewis B. Curtis, Southport, Conn., for the Dorothy Ripley Chapter, D. A. R., $75; the Rev. and Mrs. Charles J. Mason, (postal order,) $5; R. R., (postal order,) $5; Cash, $1; J. J. O'Connell, $1; Henry M. Trippe, $1; S. A. B., $100; C. G. Gunther's Sons, $50; Joseph Ullmann, $50; Revillon Frères, $25; John Ruszits Fur Company, C. F. Brinkerhoff, Treasurer, $25; Otto Erler, $25; Leopold Well & Brothers, $25; Becker & Martin, $25; Edgar Lehman, $25; Eisenbach Brothers & Co., $25; P. Schulang, $25; Joseph Steiner & Brothers, $25; Adolph Platky & Co., $25; Herzig Brothers, $25; A. Jacobson & Brother, $25; Thorer & Praetorius, $25; J. & L. Manther, $25; M. Piasecki, $25; F. N. Monjo, $25; A. Marquis & Co., $25; Clark & Weinberg, $25; Asch & Jaeckel, $25; George B. C. Booss, $25; C. & Shayne, $25; Bach, Becker & Co., $25; Samuel Sachs & Co., $25; A. Kornbluth & Brother, $20; Herskovits & Roth, $20; Philip Weinberg's Son & Co., $10; Leo D. Greenfield & Co., $10; Cimiotti Unhairing Company, F. F. Cimiotti, Treasurer, $10; Herx, Ames & Rau, $10; J. Struck & Co., $10; Kohn & Baer, $10; Leo Mendelson & Co., $10; Greenburg & Sokowler, $10; L. Loewus & Co., $5; Hess & Bases, $5.

PART OF BROOKLYN FLOODED.

Cellars and Streets in the Hill Section of the Borough Submerged.

A storm, which much resembled a cloudburst, occurred in what is known as the Hill section of Brooklyn yesterday afternoon. The peculiar feature of the storm was that it appeared to be confined solely to that neighborhood.

While the Hill district was flooded by a remarkably heavy downpour of rain, other sections within easy walking distance were not visited by the rain. The storm broke at about 2 o'clock, and the deluge continued for fully half an hour. The culverts were unable to dispose of the water, and the streets were converted into miniature rivers, and many cellars were flooded. Water at the junction of Fulton Street and Putnam Avenue covered the trolley tracks and caused a suspension of traffic on the Fulton Street and Putnam Avenue lines for ten minutes.

West Hoboken's Town Clerk Dead.

Henry Schneider, the Town Clerk of West Hoboken, who, while diving on Monday at Gifford's Station, Staten Island, struck his head against a log, died Tuesday night without having recovered consciousness. He was a prominent Democratic politician in West Hoboken.

Concerts in the Parks.

Koltz Post Band will give a concert in East River Park to-night at 8 o'clock, and there will be a concert at the same hour in Madison Square Park by Berndt's Military Band.

Advance order frequently is necessary to get THE NEW YORK TIMES editions of Saturday, with Review of Books and Art, and Sunday, with Illustrated Magazine Supplement.—Adv.

ODD FELLOWS IN SESSION.

Annual Convention of the New York Grand Lodge Begun—Jewel for George F. Gardner.

The session of the annual convention of the New York Grand Lodge of Odd Fellows began yesterday morning with the presentation of a fifty-year veteran's diamond to Past Grand Master George F. Gardner of Syracuse by Grand Sire Pinkerton. Mr. Gardner acknowledged the honor by an appropriate speech of thanks.

Grand MasterTrautmann then read his report, and all the decisions that had been made by him during the year were sustained. During the year the Grand Master instituted new lodges at Brownville, Ashton, Northville, Mexico, Woodhaven, and Castleton, and two in New York City. He dedicated three halls and made 153 visitations to lodges all over the State.

He endeavored to give considerable of his time and attention to the Rebekah branch of the order, and found it to be in a fairly good working condition. In some localities, however, the Rebekah lodges were not doing as well as was expected, and the District Deputy Grand Masters were urged to give them more favorable attention and care. The result was a marked improvement and a brighter future for those lodges.

Grand Secretary John G. Deubert in his report said that since the last annual session nineteen new lodges were added, making a total of 800 subordinate lodges. At the end of 1898 the membership in the State was 76,663. The amount paid during the year in sick benefits to members, in donations, for relief of widows, for the education and relief of orphans, for burial of brothers and their wives, and for watching with the sick, was $300,840.43. The amount paid by lodges for the support of Odd Fellows, homes was $9,705.16; for lodge expenses other than relief, $281,718.07, making a total disbursement of $592,263.66. The amount of receipts was $630,403.77.

The installation of Grand Master-elect Henry V. Borst of Amsterdam, N. Y., will take place this evening.

TROUBLE OVER KHAKI CLOTH.

Col. Maure Denies American Manufacturers Are Treated Unfairly.

Considerable discontent among American manufacturers of khaki cloth, which is the material used in making the new uniforms for the soldiers of the United States Army in tropical camps, has manifested itself in open charges against the Quartermaster's Department that much of this cloth has been bought in England, and that the requirements of the department are such as practically prohibit the American manufacturers from successfully bidding for contracts. The officers of the Quartermaster's Department, however, deny that any purchases have been made in England since the first emergency arose when war with Spain was declared. They say further their requirements are not beyond the lines of a strictly business proposition, and that they are expected to get the best goods possible for the soldiers in the field at least possible expense.

The trouble seems to have arisen since the latest call for bids to be received up to noon next Wednesday was made by the Quartermaster's Department in this city. This call, which is for 500,000 yards, was made by Col. James M. Moore, who is filling the place of Col. Kimball, Depot Quartermaster, while the latter is on sick leave. In the call as published the following requirement seems to have most disturbed some of the American manufacturers:

Bidders must state how many days after award is received they can commence delivery and the number of yards they will guarantee to deliver per week thereafter. Unguaranteed bids will not be considered.

The manufacturers claim it is impossible for some of them to guarantee the time of delivery in so short a period to insure the getting of the contracts.

"We give American manufacturers every possible benefit," said Col. Moore. "We have bought no khaki from England for several months. When the war first broke out there was not a single firm in this country that made that sort of cloth. Since then they have begun to manufacture it at home, and we are glad to say that they have gone a long way toward getting the article to that degree of perfection at which we are expected to buy it. There is one slight trouble about the American-made cloth, and that is that its dye is not quite as firm as that of the British khaki.

"In spite of this defect, however, we see enough to know that American factories will accomplish all that we expect of them in this particular, and for this reason we are not placing any more orders in Europe. It is true we expect the cloth to be delivered on schedule time according to contract, for this is absolutely necessary."

ALIENATION SUIT DISCONTINUED

Mrs. Cruikshank Had Sued Mrs. Dorlon-Lowe for $10,000.

The action brought by Mrs. Maud Cruikshank against Mrs. Mattie Dorlon-Lowe to recover $10,000 for the alleged alienation of the affections of Dr. William J. Cruikshank of 102 Fort Greene Place, Brooklyn, was discontinued yesterday on an order granted by Justice Walter Lloyd Smith in the Supreme Court, Brooklyn.

Mrs. Cruikshank brought a suit for divorce against her husband and the case was in the courts for several years. The plaintiff secured a judgment by default. Dr. Cruikshank then had the judgment reopened, and the second trial of the suit resulted in the charges of neither contestant being proved. Mrs. Cruikshank then brought suit against Mrs. Lowe.

IDENTIFIED BY HIS CLOTHING.

Dead Body Found in North River Was That of William Bain.

Clothing taken from a body found in the North River Aug. 10 was yesterday identified at the Morgue as belonging to William Bain, a clerk in the employ of Austin, Nichols & Co., who has been missing since Aug. 6. The sleeve buttons, with the initials "W. B." engraved on them, were positively identified as Bain's, and his body will be disinterred from the Potter's Field and removed to Swampscott, Mass., the home of the young man's people. Bain was well thought of by his employers, and it is believed that there is some mystery connected with his death.

At the time the unknown body was found it was supposed to be that of a suicide. But there seems to be no good reason for Bain to have committed suicide. He was an intimate friend of C. C. Schley, the son of Admiral Schley, and had an appointment to meet the Admiral's son at the Marlborough Hotel, this city, Aug. 7, the day after he disappeared from his rooms at 44 Perry Street.

FAR ROCKAWAY GAMBLING.

Mr. York Admits Citizens Were Right —Charges Against Police.

The hearing of the charges made by citizens of Far Rockaway that the police of that place deliberately overlooked a gambling house run there by a man named Namm was continued yesterday before the Police Board. At the close of the testimony, President York admitted that it had been sufficiently proved that gambling had been going on in a cottage situated at Grove Street and Carnegie Avenue, and wanted to close the case.

An attorney who has been retained by several citizens who wish the police of that station punished asked Mr. York to continue the case further, as he has additional evidence, which he will offer. Mr. York granted his request. The lawyer will probably bring charges against Police Captain Kreuscher of Far Rockaway.

The principal witnesses yesterday on behalf of the citizens were Frederick J. Mott, a surveyor living at Far Rockaway, and W. D. Woodle, also a resident of the place. They testified to having visited the gambling house to having played faro and other games, and to having seen "gambling going on in every corner of the cottage." They said that they could bring thirty reputable citizens to corroborate their testimony.

The witnesses on the other side were Policeman John H. McGloin, who Mr. Mott claims let Namm get away after he had a warrant for his arrest; Capt. Kreuscher, and Deputy Chief of Police Clayton. McGloin claimed that he visited the alleged gambling house within forty minutes after he received the warrant, and that Namm was gone. The Captain said he passed the place twice a day, and never heard of gambling going on there. Clayton said he did not find any gambling there.

Sailor Buried with Naval Honors.

Ernest Shaw, who was a gunner's mate on the cruiser Brooklyn during the Spanish war, died in the Brooklyn Home for Consumptives on Tuesday. His body was buried in the Naval Cemetery, near the navy yard, yesterday afternoon. The Chaplain from the receiving ship Vermont officiated, and a firing party was present from the Marine Barracks.

Whipping the price of those early fall black and blue cheviot sack suits from $20 down to $12.50, has made 'em take a goodly gait.

But there were a good many to start with, so there's every size still on hand.

ROGERS, PEET & Co.

260 Broadway, cor. Leonard.
569 Broadway, cor. Prince.
Thirty-second and Broadway.

Refreshing.
Horsford's Acid Phosphate
A few drops added to half a glass water refreshes and invigorates.
Genuine bears name Horsford's on wrapper.

REV. DR. DE COSTA RESIGNS.

Has Decided to Give Up the Rectorship of the Church of St. John the Evangelist.

The Rev. Dr. Benjamin F. De Costa, rector of the Protestant Episcopal Church of St. John the Evangelist, will shortly terminate his connection with that charge. His resignation is already in the hands of his Wardens and Vestrymen. Dr. De Costa desired to resign over five years ago, but held his post at the unanimous request of his Vestry. This time, however, he declares that his decision is final.

"I have handed in my resignation," said the doctor, "but beyond leaving this church my plans are very uncertain. My reason is that age prevents my properly attending to my duties. The statement that I am to leave the ministry is false. Such a thought has never entered my mind, but where my future work will be I am at present unable to say."

It was in 1863 that Dr. De Costa began his work in New York, preaching his first sermon in the church he now leaves. He became editor of The Christian Times and later was connected with The Magazine of American History. His present pastorship was begun in 1881. Dr. De Costa is also well known as the author of secular works. The best known is a novel, "The Rector of Roxbury," published under the nom de plume of William Hickling. "A French Pilgrim on the Hudson," a memorial to his mother, and "A History of Trinity Church" were printed for private circulation, and all the copies of the last named are in possession of Trinity Church.

Dr. De Costa is of Huguenot descent. He has been prominent in the White Cross movement and has also done much for the working man, being at present a member of the Knights of Labor. He served in the civil war as Chaplain of the Fifth and Eighteenth Regiment of Massachusetts.

Dr. De Costa took a prominent part in the recent controversy over the ordination of Dr. Briggs. He was a bitter opponent of the professor and